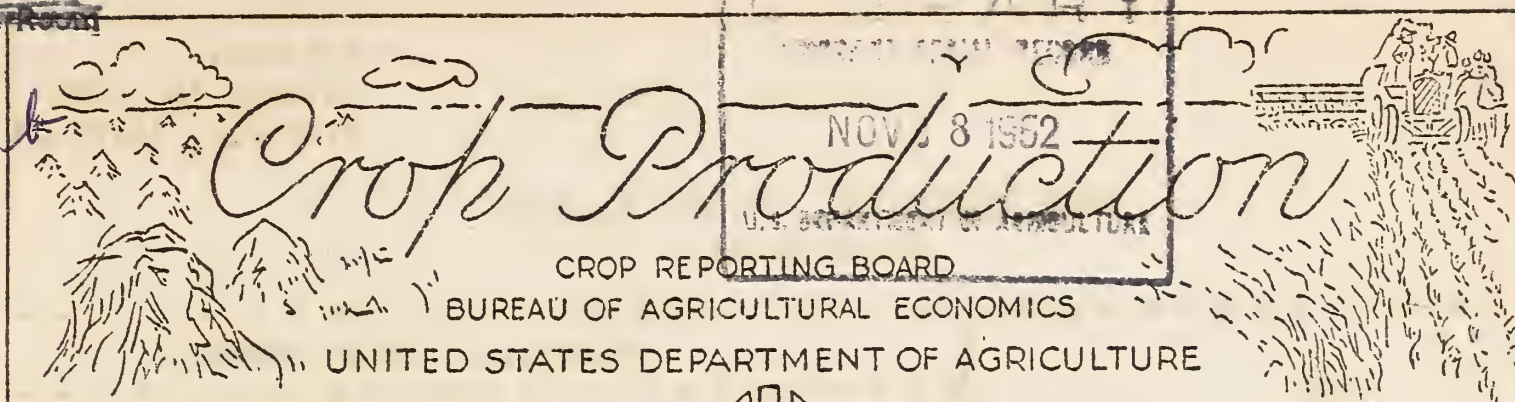


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Release: October 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1951	Indic.:	Average	1951	Indicated	
	1941-50			1941-50		Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,
			1952 1/			1952	1952 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	34.7	36.2	39.6	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,185,237	3,256,550
Wheat, all..... "	17.2	16.1	18.4	1,084,664	987,474	1,298,295	1,298,921
Winter..... "	17.7	16.2	21.1	799,977	645,469	1,062,590	1,062,590
All spring.... "	15.9	15.8	11.7	284,687	342,005	235,705	236,331
Durum..... "	15.0	14.2	9.9	37,950	35,820	21,593	21,424
Other spring. "	16.1	16.0	12.0	246,738	306,185	214,112	214,907
Oats..... "	33.0	36.1	32.7	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,263,886	1,265,660
Barley..... "	24.9	27.1	27.0	306,127	254,668	221,138	222,476
Rye..... "	12.1	12.4	11.7	28,095	21,410	15,759	15,759
Flaxseed..... "	9.4	8.7	9.1	38,056	33,802	30,685	31,033
Rice...100 lb. bag	2/2,084	2/2,250	2/2,440	32,850	43,805	46,218	47,730
Sorghum grain..bu.	18.4	18.9	13.6	132,598	159,265	72,377	70,996
Cotton.....bale	2/267.6	2/271.9	2/280.2	11,775	15,144	13,889	14,413
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.45	1.38	101,072	108,461	102,417	103,858
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.86	.76	12,539	12,563	11,083	11,083
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.20	2.26	2.20	34,283	42,937	41,089	42,040
Hay, clover and timothy 3/... "	1.38	1.49	1.44	30,242	32,035	31,043	31,043
Hay, lespedeza. "	1.07	1.07	.85	6,926	7,479	5,590	5,895
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 976	2/1,231	2/1,237	17,997	17,446	15,529	16,291
Peas, dry field "	2/1,270	2/1,298	2/1,209	6,011	3,763	2,697	2,697
Soybeans							
for beans....bu.	19.4	21.2	20.6	202,068	280,512	275,929	286,209
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	708	831	736	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,188,225	1,225,145
Potatoes.....bu.	180.4	240.7	243.7	414,525	325,708	337,685	345,561
Sweetpotatoes.. "	93.0	91.8	91.2	57,703	28,278	29,669	30,814
Tobacco.....lb.	1,124	1,307	1,248	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,210,435	2,234,535
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.9	19.2	22.2	6,216	6,120	7,717	7,424
Sugar beets.... "	13.2	15.2	15.2	10,013	10,485	10,166	10,334
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 309	2/ 258	5/	41	34	28	5/
Hops.....lb.	1,289	1,535	1,581	48,789	63,239	61,342	61,330
Pasture.....pct.	6/ 79	6/ 81	6/ 67	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, and dry field peas are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ No forecast made for October 1, 1952. 6/ Condition October 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP		PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
		Average	1951	Indicated	
		1941-50		Sept. 1, 1952	Oct. 1, 1952
Apples, Com'l crop.....	bu.	2/ 110,380	2/ 110,660	98,058	95,975
Peaches.....	"	2/ 68,186	2/ 63,627	61,626	62,622
Pears.....	"	2/ 30,306	2/ 30,028	29,833	30,879
Grapes.....	ton	2/ 2,808	2/ 3,386	3,027	3,092
Cherries (12 States).....	"	2/ 191	2/ 230	202	202
Apricots (3 States).....	"	2/ 229	183	174	174
Cranberries (5 States)....	bb1.	2/ 770	910	980	812
Pecans.....	lb.	123,206	154,895	125,566	127,256

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
		Million pounds			Millions	
August.....	10,596	10,505	10,210	3,788	4,112	4,155
September.....	9,201	9,145	9,060	3,375	3,943	4,108
Jan.-Sept.Incl.....	92,537	91,655	90,285	43,899	45,978	47,498

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1941-50		1951		1952	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Corn for grain 3/.....	12.7	342,950	11.3	312,867	6.5	173,566
Wheat.....	49.9	533,178	48.7	480,847	39.0	507,015
Oats.....	80.7	1,057,224	83.8	1,103,455	79.2	1,602,436
Barley.....	4/62.1	4/172,776	67.3	171,419	56.7	126,049
Rye.....	4/53.5	4/ 11,937	48.5	10,394	39.5	6,223
Flaxseed.....	4/39.3	4/ 17,058	59.6	20,156	43.2	13,402
Sorghum grain 3/.....	4/ 4.1	4/ 4,893	3.4	7,815	3.6	5,799
Soybeans for beans 3/	4/ 1.4	4/ 2,733	0.9	2,675	0.7	1,947

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Old crop.

4/ Short-time average.

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CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1952
	Average 1941-50	1951	harvest 1952	percent of 1951
Corn, all.....	86,909	81,306	82,232	101.1
Wheat, all.....	63,354	61,424	70,407	114.6
Winter.....	45,245	39,762	50,278	126.4
All spring.....	18,110	21,662	20,129	92.9
Durum.....	2,579	2,518	2,165	86.0
Other spring.....	15,530	19,144	17,964	93.8
Oats.....	39,667	36,454	38,682	106.1
Barley.....	12,315	9,391	8,226	87.6
Rye.....	2,294	1,733	1,350	77.9
Flaxseed.....	4,043	3,904	3,395	87.0
Rice.....	1,569	1,947	1,956	100.5
Sorghum grain.....	7,100	8,449	5,229	61.9
Cotton.....	21,020	26,687	24,693	92.5
Hay, all.....	74,536	74,718	75,400	100.9
Hay, wild.....	14,188	14,663	14,679	100.1
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,562	18,969	19,075	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,934	21,457	21,632	100.8
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,484	6,990	6,912	98.9
Beans, dry edible.....	1,852	1,417	1,317	92.9
Peas, dry field.....	471	290	223	76.9
Soybeans for beans.....	10,349	13,211	13,906	105.3
Peanuts 2/.....	2,940	2,018	1,665	82.5
Potatoes.....	2,401	1,353	1,418	104.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	625	308	338	109.6
Tobacco.....	1,630	1,781	1,790	100.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed...	313	319	334	104.7
Sugar beets.....	751	691	678	98.1
Broomcorn.....	264	261	236	90.4
Hops.....	38	41	39	94.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Charles F. Brannan

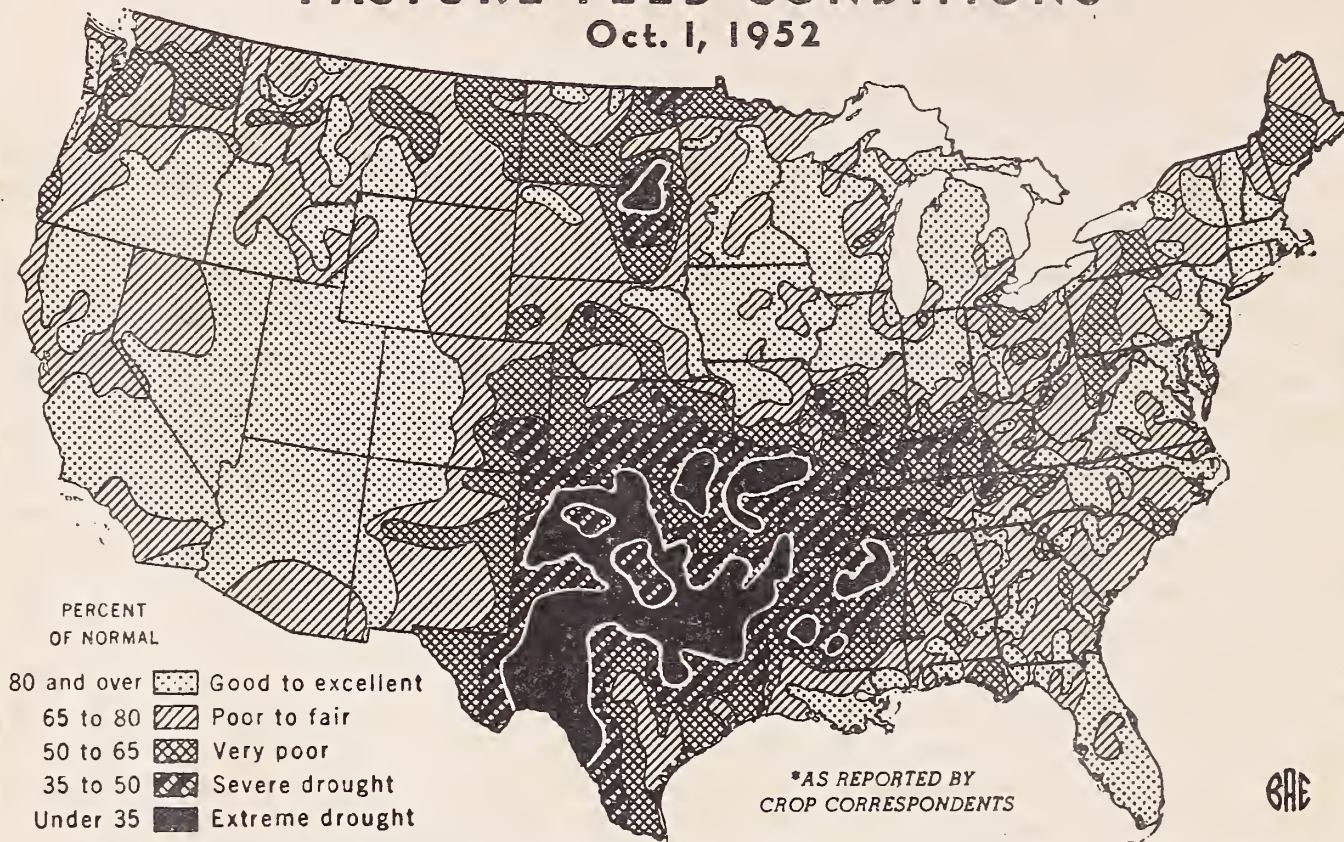
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1952



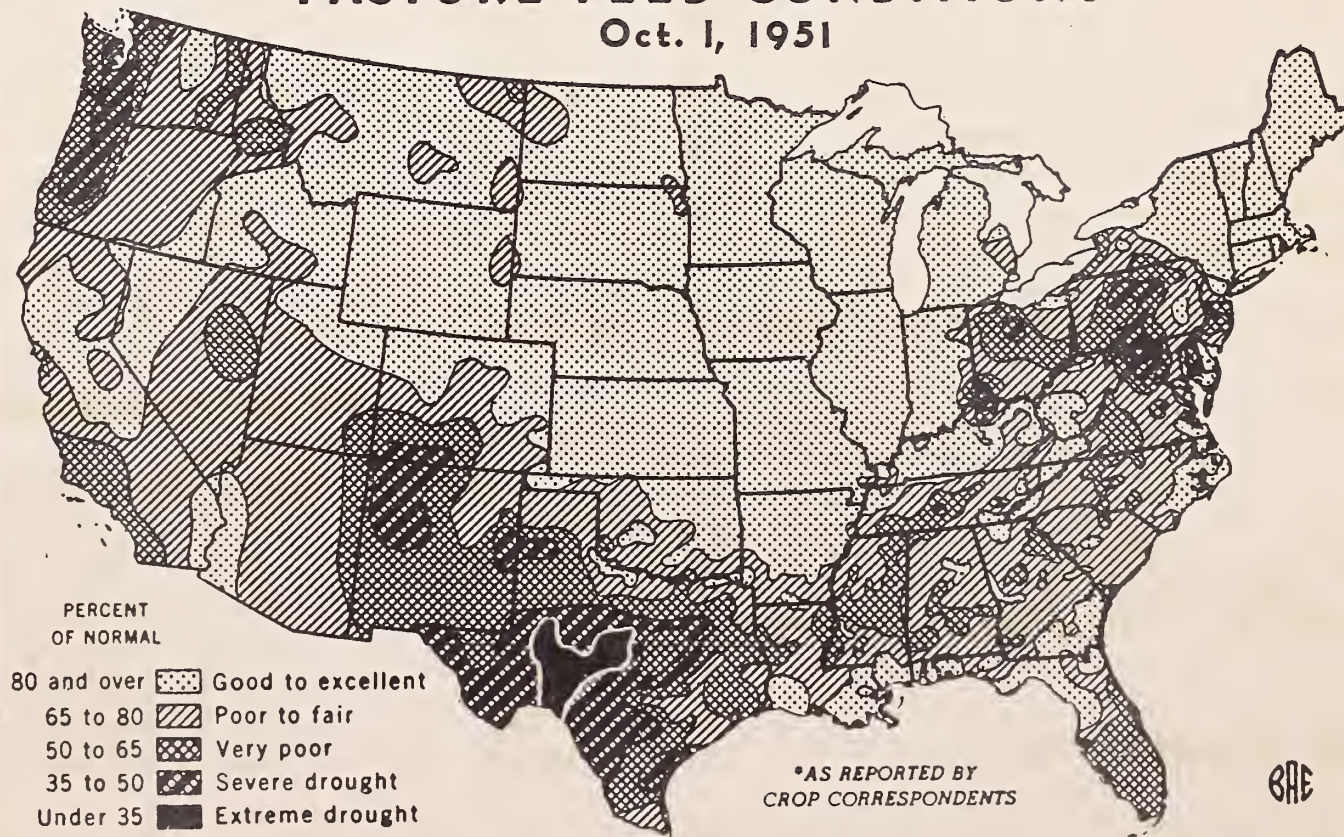
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1951



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1952

October 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1952

Improvement in prospects for most principal late-growing crops during September increased the prospective total crop volume nearly 2 percent. With a corn crop of 3,257 million bushels in prospect--second only to 1948--the expected total volume of crop production this year is the second largest of record, and only 3 percent below the peak in 1948.

Mostly satisfactory to ideal conditions for maturing and harvesting crops during September improved production prospects generally. Frosts occurred in only a few areas and resulted in relatively light local damage. Rapid progress was made in harvesting, reducing harvesting losses. The extended growing season permitted even the late-planted flax, corn and other crops to mature and to improve yields. Thus, while improvement in prospects varied from slight to significant, by crops, it was rather general. On the other hand, the lack of September rainfall has been unfavorable for fall seeding of wheat and other grains, particularly in the southern Great Plains and parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Corn production prospects improved not only in quantity, but also in quality. The present forecast of 3,257 million bushels is 71 million or 2 percent more than on September 1, an all corn crop exceeded only in 1948. But virtually all of this has reached maturity without frost damage and much is ready for cribbing, with low moisture content. Picking of corn had been started on a minor scale in the main Corn Belt, limited chiefly to opening up fields for machine-picking or to obtain early feed, but some had been cribbed. Soybeans were mature unusually early and harvest was well under way, with improved yield prospects, particularly in important northern areas. Killing frosts the morning of October 7 in much of the Corn Belt were welcome, as a help to cure the corn and to kill weeds that hamper combining in soybean fields.

Current estimates indicate improvement in prospects since September 1 for corn, all hay, cotton, spring wheat, oats, barley, rice, flaxseed, sugar beets, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, dry beans, peaches, pears, grapes and pecans. The only crops with poorer prospects were sorghum grain, sugarcane, apples and cranberries. No new estimates were made this month for winter wheat, rye, dry peas, nor broomcorn.

The all-crop production index is now computed at 131 percent of the 1923-32 base, compared with less than 129 on September 1. The only crop season exceeding this was that of 1948, when the index was 135 percent. Only winter wheat and rice are setting production records this year. Thus the large aggregate comes from a large number of above-average crops, including the 2d-largest crops of corn and soybeans; others are cotton, all hay, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, pears, grapes, cherries, cranberries and pecans. Oats will be nearly up to average, but barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghum grain, dry beans and peas, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, apples, peaches and apricots are below average in outturn.

Harvesting of small grains was virtually completed by October 1, even in northernmost sections. Flax sown as late as July 1 had a chance to mature and most of the flaxseed was harvested. Silo-filling was nearing completion, as corn was advanced in development. In dry areas additional ensiling facilities were utilized, both to salvage drought-affected corn and to increase roughage supplies. Combining of soybeans began earliest of record in much of the important North Central area; in Illinois two-thirds of the crop was combined before October 1. In the South, cotton-picking was further advanced than usual, harvesting of rice, peanuts and seed crops was making at least usual progress, tobacco was mostly housed and much

CROP REPORT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

late hay was being harvested. Early removal of soybeans in East North Central areas permitted preparation of fields for fall-sown wheat and only observance of Hessian-fly-free dates was delaying seeding. In the Pacific Northwest and southern Great Plains dry soils had hindered preparation of fields and fall-seeding of wheat, although much was being "dusted in." In numerous sections dry, hard soils made fall-plowing difficult.

Farm stocks of only 174 million bushels of old corn are smallest since October 1, 1948 and only about half of average, reflecting the heavy disappearance of poor quality corn in the western Corn Belt. Less than 2 million bushels of old soybeans remain on farms, probably because of the early harvesting of the new crop. The 5.8 million bushels of sorghum grain carried over, a little more than average, reflects the short new crop and need for feed in the dry Southwest. Farm-stored new grains include much smaller than average stocks of 126 million bushels of barley, 6.2 million bushels of rye and 13.4 million bushels of flaxseed, in all instances probably due to the relatively small 1952 production. Oats stocks of 1,002 million bushels on farms are only 5 percent below average. The 507 million bushels of wheat on farms is slightly below average, but more than on October 1 of the last 3 years.

Nearly 119 million tons of feed grains are likely to be produced this year. The second-largest corn crop contributes 3,257 million bushels, virtually all of good to excellent quality. The 1,266 million bushel oats crop is nearly average in size, but the 222 million bushels of barley is more than a quarter below average and the 71 million bushels of sorghum grain is only a little more than half average. But farm carryovers of all except oats are relatively small, so that farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit to be fed are likely to be only a little larger than last season, but not as large as in the 3 seasons before that. Hay prospects improved during September, particularly in the lespedeza area and in the upper Missouri-Mississippi Valley, helping to alleviate the shortages in the dry portions of the South. The 104 million tons of new hay is of mostly good to excellent quality. With steps being taken to move hay and improve the distribution, the supply per animal unit is likely to be adequate, although some has already been used. Pastures are furnishing much less grazing than usual over most of the country. The October 1 condition of 67 percent is 12 points below average, 14 points poorer than a year ago, and lowest since 1939. Little grazing will be available from wheat pastures this fall in the Great Plains. Western range pastures showed more than the seasonal decline during September. Livestock have held up well, except in the dry areas of the Southwest.

Food grains will total about 42 million tons in 1952, almost as much as the 1947 record. Contributing to this is a wheat crop of 1,299 million bushels, exceeded only in 1947, in spite of the relatively small spring wheat outturn this year. This is virtually all harvested now. The record rice crop improved further during September to 47.7 million equivalent 100-pound bags of rough rice and is being harvested rapidly. The rye and buckwheat crops are relatively small, however, with only a little more than half an average production of rye. The total for the 8 grains -- 4 feed and 4 food grains -- is 160.6 million tons, more than in any other year except 1948.

Improvement in prospects for the 4 oilseeds during September raised the prospective total tonnage by 9 percent, enough to top the 1951 record total by 2 percent and the average by nearly a third. The near-record 286 million bushels of soybeans make up well over half the total. With a 4 percent improvement in cotton prospects, the cottonseed outturn will make up over a third of the total. The

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

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as of
October 1, 1952

extended fall growing season permitted late-sown flaxseed to mature and that slightly improved production prospects to 31 million bushels. Peanuts were turning out better than anticipated and a 3 percent improvement during September raised the prospects to 1,235 million pounds on the small 1952 acreage.

Yields of late potatoes improved, chiefly in the West, to increase the indicated production to 346 million bushels. While 2 percent more than the September 1 estimate and 6 percent more than the short 1951 crop, this outturn would be a sixth below average. Record yields in Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Michigan and Minnesota help to raise the 1952 national yield to second highest. The sweetpotato crop will be larger than expected a month ago, but is still only about half average. Sugar beets prospered and the 10.3 million tons in prospect is about 3 percent above average. Sugarcane yields were reduced by dry weather in Louisiana, but an above-average crop is still in prospect. Dry beans matured and were being harvested under virtually ideal conditions and a record yield per acre is likely; the total crop is below average, however. Tobacco developed well during September and a near record outturn of 2,235 million pounds is expected.

Milk production during September was lowest in 4 years, about 1 percent less than in September 1951. Production per cow was maintained at a relatively high level and on October 1 was slightly higher than a year earlier. Feeding of grain and other concentrates was close to the record level, to supplement shortages of pasture feed in many areas. Egg production in September set a new record for the month, 4 percent more than September 1951 and 22 percent above average. A new record rate of lay was established in all regions, and laying flocks numbered 2 percent larger than a year ago, 3 percent above average. The number of potential layers, however, was 10 percent below average and 5 percent less than on October 1, 1951.

Production of 23 legume and grass seeds is forecast at 596 million pounds of clean seed. This is 21 percent larger than the 493 million pounds produced in 1951 and 4 percent larger than the 1941-50 average of approximately 572 million pounds. Winter cover crop seeds--crimson clover, vetches, Austrian and Wild Winter peas, lupine, and ryegrass--account for more than 321 million pounds of the total production of the 23 seeds this year, a 55 percent increase over last year and a 7 percent increase over the average. Production of grasses other than ryegrass is forecast at 123 million pounds, 5 percent larger than last year and 1 percent above the average. Clover-seed production of 152 million pounds this year is 10 percent below the 1951 production but approximately the same as the average. The present carry-over of the 23 seeds is about an eighth less than the record carry-over of last year, but is much above average. The supply (1952 production plus carry-over) of these seeds for planting this fall and next spring, estimated at 1,094 million pounds, is 3 percent larger than that of a year ago and 54 percent above average.

Harvest of late maturing deciduous fruits and nuts is progressing satisfactorily. Estimated total production of deciduous fruit increased one percent over a month ago, but is still 9 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. Declines from a month ago in apples and prunes were more than offset by increases in peaches, pears and grapes. All crops except pears are smaller in volume than a year ago. Nut production is expected to be below last year but above average. Apple production is the lowest since 1948; declines in prospects from a month ago in the eastern and central regions were only partly offset by an increase in the west. The peach crop was below last year and average. Harvest of pears is practically completed with late varieties now being picked. Production is above last year and average. Grape prospects improved during September mainly because of larger crops in California. The prune crop turned out below earlier expectations.

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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Prospects for cranberries declined during September. Above average walnut, filbert, pecan and almond crops are indicated, although pecans and almonds will be below a year ago. A record orange crop is indicated in Florida while grapefruit is below last year. Citrus prospects in California and Arizona are better than last season. Texas will have another extremely short citrus crop.

A supply of commercial truck crops for fresh market 3 percent larger than last fall and 8 percent above average will be available in the 1952 fall season. Only lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, spinach and tomatoes are expected to be less abundant than last fall. During the summer season, production of vegetables for fresh market was 4 percent less than in the summer of 1951 and nearly up to average. Total production for 1952 is expected to be only 3 percent less than the 1951 tonnage, but 5 percent above average. The tonnage of vegetables for processing, while about a sixth less than the large 1951 total, is expected to be 14 percent above average, on the basis of estimates for 9 of the 11 crops covered. A sharp reduction in canning tomatoes and smaller reductions in green lima beans, green peas and beets are expected, but a record sweet corn tonnage a quarter larger than last year is in prospect.

CORN: Production of corn for all purposes is now expected to be 3,257 million bushels, compared with 2,941 million a year ago and the 1941-50 average of 3,012 million. A net gain of 71 million bushels during September has raised this year's production outlook enough to make it the second largest of record, although still 349 million bushels below the all-time high of 3,605 million bushels produced in 1948.

Current indications suggest a yield of 39.6 bushels per acre, second only to the record high of 42.5 bushels produced in 1948. Last year's yield was 36.2 bushels and the 10-year average is 34.7 bushels. Indicated yields equal or exceed the September estimate in all States except Kentucky and New Mexico which show declines, respectively, of 1.0 bushel and 0.5 bushel.

A total of 2,920 million bushels is expected to be harvested for grain compared with 2,653 million bushels last year and the 10-year average of 2,730 million. The 1952 crop is one of unusually high quality.

Virtually all corn was beyond danger of frost by October 1. Because of weather favorable for hastening the crop's progress toward maturity, moisture content was unusually low for that date. Harvest of corn for grain has started in the North Central States, which produce over four-fifths of the Nation's crop, but up to October 1 was limited primarily to seed corn, which is dried artificially, and to opening up fields for mechanical pickers. Picking should be well under way in all areas of the country before mid-October and can be expected to proceed rapidly with continued favorable weather, since much of the crop already is low enough in moisture for safe cribbing. Early harvest of soybeans has cleared the way for prompt attention to corn in the Corn Belt. Silo-filling is nearing completion in most areas and shock harvest has been in progress for sometime.

The North Central States expect to produce 2,698 million bushels this year according to present indications, 64 million more than anticipated a month ago, 448 million bushels more than the 1951 crop and 382 million over the 10-year average. Indicated yields are the same as on September 1 in Missouri, North Dakota, and Kansas but all other North Central States show increases ranging from 0.5 to 3.0 bushels. Each of the States in this group, except North Dakota and Kansas, may harvest a crop larger than average, and in Iowa both yield per acre and production represent new record highs. Prospects improved slightly during September in the Northeast and, at 111 million bushels, are substantially higher than average. Although the outlook in both South Atlantic and South Central States improved significantly in the past month, production for the 2 areas will be 26 percent short of the 10-year average. The outlook in the Western States is for 26 million bushels, 9 percent below average.

Corn stocks on farms: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 totaled about 174 million bushels. This is the smallest farm carry-over in 4 years. It is 45 percent less than the 313 million bushels on farms a year ago, and 49 percent less than the 1941-50 average. Compared with October 1 a year ago, stocks were 15 percent larger in the East North Central States, primarily in Indiana, and Illinois, and 32 percent larger in the Western States. However, these increases were offset by sharply smaller stocks elsewhere, mainly in all seven of the West North Central States where this year's holdings were less than one-third of last year. Favorable prospects for a good crop this year and anticipated need for cribbing space encouraged growers in this region to sell or feed more of last year's small crop, much of which was of rather poor quality. For the North Central region, October 1 stocks of 134 million bushels were 49 percent smaller than a year ago and less than half of average.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the July-October quarter totaled 436 million bushels. This represented 14.7 percent of the total supply (1951 production plus carry-over) and compares with 488 million bushels or 15.1 percent of the total supply a year ago, and with the 10-year average of 397 million bushels.

The current supply of corn on farms (carry-over of old corn on October 1, 1952 plus estimated grain production as of the same date) is indicated at 3,094 million bushels. This is 4 percent more than last year's total of 2,965 million bushels, and 2.0 percent larger than average.

WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,299 million bushels. This crop, the second largest of record, is 311 million bushels larger than the 1951 crop and exceeds the average by 214 million bushels. Weather generally favored harvest operations during September and except for small quantities of grain in the shock in a few areas the 1952 wheat harvest is complete. This year's total production consists of a winter wheat crop of 1,063 million bushels for which the last estimate was made August 1, plus a spring wheat crop currently estimated at 236 million bushels. The indicated all wheat yield of 18.4 bushels per acre is 2.3 bushels above a year ago and 1.2 bushels above average.

All spring wheat prospects improved slightly during the past month-0.6 million bushels-as an increased output in the Washington, Oregon and Montana area more than offset a further loss in production for durum and bread wheats in South Dakota. With harvest now virtually complete in all areas, spring wheat production is estimated at 236 million bushels which is considerably below last year's large production of 342 million and the average of 285 million bushels. The indicated yield is 11.7 bushels per acre, 4.1 bushels below the yield attained in 1951 and 4.2 bushels below average.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 21,424,000 bushels, slightly less than the September 1 forecast. Indicated production was unchanged in North Dakota and Minnesota but declined in South Dakota where late durum fields were heavily infested with stem rust and produced less wheat than was anticipated earlier. Production of durum wheat was 35,820,000 bushels in 1951, compared with the average of 37,950,000 bushels. Yield of the 1952 crop is 9.9 bushels per acre compared with 14.2 in 1951 and the average of 15.0 bushels.

Other Spring wheat production, estimated at 215 million bushels, is 30 percent smaller than last year's crop of 306 million and 13 percent smaller than the average of 247 million bushels. In general, harvest was completed under favorable conditions throughout the more northern producing areas. In the western States and most

of the central producing area, spring wheat is of good quality and test weight. In Montana by October 1, all but about 4 percent of the spring wheat was harvested as compared with 15 percent for the late season last year. The indicated yield of 12.0 bushels per acre for the United States is 4.0 bushels below last year and 4.1 bushels lower than average.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 507 million bushels of wheat on farms October 1 are the largest since 1948. These stocks are, however, nearly 5 percent below the 10-year average of 533 million bushels. The disappearance from farms during July-September, of 856 million bushels, was the largest on record for that period. This may be compared with 579 million bushels moved off of farms in the same period of 1951 and the 10-year average of 645 million bushels. October 1 stocks this year account for 39 percent of the 1952 production, compared with 48.7 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 49.9 percent.

More wheat was being held on farms October 1 than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic and far western States. Kansas, with a record winter wheat crop, had 114 million bushels on farms or 23 percent of the Nation's total. North Dakota production of wheat was down this year and 79 million bushels remained on farms on the first of the month, accounting for 16 percent of the total for all States, compared with 26 percent held a year earlier when a large spring wheat crop was harvested. Disappearance during the July-September period was record high in the North Atlantic and North Central States and one of the largest in each of the other regions.

OATS: Estimated 1952 production of 1,266 million bushels of oats is slightly more than the forecast of a month ago but is 4 percent below both the 1951 crop of 1,316 millions and the 10-year average of 1,311 million bushels. Late harvested acreage in northern producing areas, turning out better than the earlier harvested portion of the crop, is the main factor responsible for the slight improvement over prospects last month. Current estimated yield of 32.7 bushels per acre compares with 36.1 last year and the 10-year average of 33.0 bushels.

October 1 production estimates compared with 1951 outturn by State groups show a decrease of 6 percent in the North Central States with increases in only Iowa and Kansas. The North Atlantic group is 30 percent below last year while South Central, South Atlantic and Western groups registered respective gains of 83, 14 and 9 percent. In most of the southeastern and south central drought stricken States the crop matured before conditions became acute and yields were relatively high.

Farm stocks of oats: Farm stocks of oats on October 1 totaled 1,002 million bushels or 79 percent of the 1952 production. Oat stocks a year ago were 1,103 million bushels, which represented about 84 percent of production. Ten-year average October 1 stocks were 1,057 million bushels. Farm stocks are approximately 4 percent below average in the important North Central group of States and nearly 38 percent below average in the South Central States.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 508 million bushels, about 8 percent more than in the same period of last year, and also 8 percent larger than the average of 472 million bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1952

October 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: 1952 production of barley is estimated at 222 million bushels, 1.3 million more than the September 1 forecast. In 1951, the Nation's barley crop was 255 million bushels, while the 10-year average is 306 million. The yield per acre averages 27.0 bushels, virtually the same as the 27.1 bushels in 1951, but 2 bushels above the 10-year average of 24.9 bushels.

Harvest is about complete. The crop is of a high quality generally and was harvested under favorable conditions. Average yields by States are mostly unchanged from the September 1 report, except in a few northern States, where much of the harvesting was completed during the past month. All of the increased production is indicated in North Dakota, Idaho and Wyoming, with a reduction only in Maine.

Barley stocks on farms: Stocks of 126 million bushels of barley on October 1 may be compared with 171 million on farms a year earlier. The average for October 1 is 173 million bushels. This year's stocks represent 57 percent of the 1952 production, compared with 67 percent a year earlier and the average of 62 percent.

Disappearance of 135 million bushels from the farm supply of barley during the July-September period is slightly larger than the 123 million bushels in the same 3 months of 1951, and is the second lowest disappearance since 1940.

Rye stocks on farms: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 are estimated at 6,233,000 bushels, the smallest of record. The 1952 stocks are 40 percent less than the 10,394,000 bushels on hand a year ago and 48 percent under the 7-year October 1 average of 11,937,000 bushels. This year's stocks amount to 39.5 percent of the small 1952 production, compared with 48.5 percent last year and the 1944-50 average of 53.5 percent. Half of the total rye stocks are in the four States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, with nearly one-half of the stocks for these four States held on South Dakota farms.

FLAXSEED: Favorable weather for harvest during September resulted in some improvement in flaxseed production prospects. The 1952 crop is now estimated at 31,033,000 bushels, 1 percent larger than the September 1 forecast, but 8 percent less than the 33,802,000 bushels harvested in 1951 and 18 percent below the 10-year average. The 1952 yield for the Nation is indicated at 9.1 bushels per acre compared with 8.7 bushels last year and the average of 9.4 bushels. With the yield per acre expected to be above last year's, a 13 percent reduction in acreage for harvest results in the lower production this year compared with 1951.

Prospective yields per acre during September improved in Wisconsin, Iowa, and North Dakota, declined slightly in Minnesota and remained unchanged in Michigan, South Dakota and Montana. In the other flaxseed-producing States -- Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and California -- harvest was practically completed prior to August 1. Harvest is much farther advanced this year than last in the important late-producing States. Except in extreme northern counties of North Dakota and Minnesota, harvest was virtually complete by October 1. Last year on the same date about 50 percent of the crop in these two States was in the swath or windrow awaiting combining, or was still standing.

Flaxseed stocks on farms: Stocks of flaxseed on farms October 1 totaled 13,402,000 bushels, about two-thirds as much as the 20,156,000 bushels a year ago. Farm stocks of flaxseed on October 1 for the four

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years 1947-50 averaged 17,058,000 bushels. Ninety-six percent of the flaxseed on farms October 1, 1952 was located in the Dakotas and Minnesota. North Dakota farmers have 6,492,000 bushels of flaxseed on their farms--about half as much as on October 11 of the last two years. Holdings of flaxseed on Minnesota farms, at 4,288,000 bushels, compares with 5,314,000 bushels a year earlier. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 21,651,000 bushels, compared with 15,292,000 bushels during the same period in 1951. Estimates of flaxseed stocks are prepared as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is now estimated at 71 million bushels.

This is about 2 percent less than the September 1 forecast as declines, mainly in Texas and New Mexico, more than offset improved prospects in Kansas, Nebraska and a few other States. The estimated production for 1952 is only about 45 percent of last year's crop, 54 percent of the 10-year average, and the smallest since 1939. The unusually small 1952 production results largely from drought conditions which not only reduced yields but also resulted in a smaller percentage of the total sorghum acreage being harvested for grain. The total sorghum acreage for all purposes is about 12 percent less than in 1951. This year's acreage for grain, estimated at 5,229,000 acres, is 38 percent less than last year and about one-fourth less than average. The indicated 1952 yield of 13.6 bushels is down 0.2 bushel from last month and 5.3 bushels below 1951.

Yield prospects improved during September in the North Central States, except for a slight decline indicated for Missouri. In Kansas, yield prospects increased one bushel, but at 13 bushels per acre was still 9 bushels below 1951 and 5 bushels below average. Dry, hot weather hastened maturity and most of the crop was considered safe from frost damage by October 1. Nebraska yield prospects increased 5 bushels over September 1, while South Dakota reported an increase of 1.5 bushels.

The Texas crop is now estimated at approximately 38 million bushels, a decline of nearly 3 million bushels from a month earlier. Harvesting is virtually completed except in the High Plains area. Some moisture was received in that area during September, but it was generally too late to help the grain yield. The yield per acre for Texas at 13.0 bushels compares with 18.5 bushels last year and an average of 18.9 bushels. Yield prospects in New Mexico declined one bushel during September but were unchanged in Oklahoma and Colorado. In California, warm weather during September was beneficial for maturing the crop and yield prospects at 41 bushels exceeded last year and the average. In Arizona, the yield prospects increased 3 bushels during September, reflecting very favorable growing conditions.

Sorghum Grain stocks on farms: About 5.8 million bushels of old sorghum grain remained on farms October 1. While 2 million bushels less than a year earlier, these stocks are nearly a million bushels larger than the average of 4.9 million bushels for the date. Nearly half of the total was in Kansas with Texas and Oklahoma accounting for most of the remainder. Less than 800,000 bushels were in the other 13 producing States.

Farm stocks on January 1, 1952 were estimated at 52.3 million bushels. Thus, a disappearance from farms of 46.5 million bushels is indicated for the 9-months period. This is about average for the 5-year period for which these stocks estimates are available as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 47,730,000 equivalent 100-pound bags, the largest crop of record for the Nation and also for each of the rice-producing States. This is 3 percent larger than the September 1 estimate, 9 percent larger than the previous record of 43,805,000 bags harvested in 1951 and 45 percent larger than the 10-year average of 32,850,000 bags. Since the acreage for harvest is virtually the same as the acreage harvested in 1951, this year's larger production is attributed to the largest prospective yield per acre of record. The indicated yield of 2,440 pounds is 190 pounds larger than the 1951 yield and 356 pounds above average.

Prospective production in the Southern rice area which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas is 36,180,000 bags, 3 percent larger than the September 1 forecast and 8 percent larger than the 33,443,000 bags harvested last year. In Mississippi, yields per acre are turning out better than anticipated earlier in the season but are still considerably below 1951 yields. In Arkansas, the crop made some improvement during September and it now appears that yields per acre will almost equal those obtained last year. However, the crop varies considerably and in some instances is maturing unevenly even though good quality rice is being harvested. In Louisiana, the rice crop, generally, has experienced favorable conditions throughout the season. Harvest is progressing satisfactorily under favorable conditions and the crop is turning out record high yields of good quality rice. In Texas, the crop improved slightly during September and harvest is advancing rapidly under favorable conditions.

In California, rice has had a very favorable season. August and September weather was almost ideal for ripening and most of the crop is reported to be in good condition. Harvest which began late in September is expected to become general about mid-October.

SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects continued to improve during September. Production is estimated at 286 million bushels as of October 1--up 10 million bushels from the September 1 forecast. The currently indicated production is 2 percent above last year and the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 299 million bushels harvested in 1950. The U. S. average yield of 20.6 bushels per acre indicated this month is still 0.6 bushel below last year, but is 1.2 bushels above the 10-year average.

With near-ideal weather conditions soybean yield prospects improved in all of the major producing areas. The weather during September was exceptionally favorable for maturing and harvesting soybeans. The crop is the earliest of record, with combining in some fields starting by the first week in September. By October 1 harvesting was far more advanced than usual.

The heavy producing North Central States reported a substantial improvement in production prospects from a month ago. Most producing States showed gains of from one-half to 3 bushels per acre. In Illinois, the current estimate of the 1952 yield is 24.5 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from last month's estimate but still below the record yield of 26 bushels per acre harvested in 1951. Combining in that State progressed rapidly during September, under ideal weather conditions, and by October 1 the crop was 67 percent harvested. Combining is well under way in Iowa with record yields being harvested. The indicated yield of 25 bushels per acre in the State is 2 bushels above the previous record.

The South Atlantic and South Central areas show slight improvement from a month ago. Mississippi and Arkansas, two of the heavier producers in these areas, indicate no change. However, gains in other producing States ranged from one-half bushel in Louisiana to 2 bushels per acre in Georgia and Tennessee.

Soybean stocks on farms: Growers held 1,947,000 bushels of old soybeans on farms as of October 1, the third smallest carryover of record. In the ten years for which data are available, stocks on this date have ranged from the 1950 low of 1,241,000 bushels to the 1944 high of 4,612,000. A year ago 2,675,000 bushels were carried over and the 1943-50 average is 2,733,000 bushels. The five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri account for three-fourths of the current National total.

Total disappearance from farms during the past quarter, 3.9 million bushels, was a near-record low for that period. Only 1948 has shown a smaller July-September disappearance from farms. Disappearance during the same quarter in 1951 was estimated to be 7.3 million bushels.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,225 million pounds. This is an increase of 3 percent from the September 1 estimate but 27 percent less than the 1,676 million pounds harvested in 1951, 40 percent less than the 10-year average of 2,042 million pounds and the smallest crop since 1939. The increase in indicated production from last month in the important producing States of Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama more than offset decreased prospects in Oklahoma and Texas where drought conditions continued into September.

Indicated production in the Virginia-Carolina area increased about 2 percent during the month due to higher anticipated yields in Virginia. Digging in this area began about mid-September under mostly favorable conditions and probably one-third of the acreage had been dug by October 1. Generally, a very good crop is in prospect in this area.

In the Southeastern area, indicated production increased rather sharply during the month due to better prospects in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Spanish type peanuts continue to be rather poor due to the effects of the drought. The later maturing "runner" type peanuts, however, responded favorably to the late July and early August rains and, generally, good yields are in prospect. Digging made good progress in Georgia and Florida during September under generally favorable conditions but these operations were interrupted in Alabama by intermittent rains. Picking and threshing of Spanish varieties is actively underway.

In the Southwestern area indicated production declined further during September due to the effects of the extended drought. This area is now expected to produce the smallest crop since 1938. The smallest crop since 1941 is expected in Oklahoma and prospective production in Texas is the smallest since 1936. Rains about mid-September were of some benefit, but generally, rather low yields are expected in all areas. Harvest began earlier than usual in Oklahoma due to the drought and is also well advanced in most areas of Texas.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects show substantial improvement from a month ago. The crop is now estimated at 16.3 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) nearly 5 percent above expectations reported on September 1. The

1952 indicated production is still well below the 17.4 million bags harvested in 1951 and about 10 percent less than the 10-year average. The average yield of 1,237 pounds per acre is the highest of record, slightly above the previous high of 1,231 pounds per acre in 1951. The 10-year average yield is only 976 pounds per acre.

The sharply increased yield prospects resulted from near-perfect maturing and harvesting conditions in a large proportion of the dry-bean producing areas. In the Northeast area, Michigan yields are turning out far better than expected earlier, as the late podded beans were brought to maturity by the warm, dry September weather.

In the Northwest bean area, slightly lower yield expectations in Idaho and Washington were more than offset by gains in Montana, Wyoming, and especially the sharp increase in Nebraska. Harvesting conditions in Nebraska have been ideal. The rate of recovery from the combines has been usually high. Some of this may be attributed to the lack of high winds which usually causes considerable shattering in the windrows. In the Pinto area of the Southwest, improved yield prospects were reported in Colorado and Utah. Arizona was hit by a serious freeze in part of the bean area and prospects there have declined from a month ago.

California conditions remain favorable, with no changes reported in the over-all dry bean prospects of September 1. Production prospects for all Lima's and "other" dry beans are the same as last month. Harvesting of Standard Limas is progressing satisfactorily, while the Baby Lima harvest has passed the peak. Harvesting is becoming general in the "other" bean areas.

HAY: October 1 reports from farmers indicate that this year's hay crop is close to 104 million tons. Some alfalfa and lespedeza hay is not yet harvested and small acreages of some minor kinds may be cut yet in localities where hay supplies are short.

The present indication of a nearly 104 million ton hay crop is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million more than was indicated a month ago and $2\frac{3}{4}$ million tons more than the 10-year average crop but is much less than the very large crop harvested last year. Substantial increases since September 1 in indicated production have occurred in nearly all States east of the Mississippi River, notably in the Lespedeza Belt. The increase in Tennessee alone is 100,000 tons and the indicated production for that State is three-fourths as much as was made in 1951. In five important West North Central States (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska, combined) the hay crop is nearly 900,000 tons more than expected a month ago. A few hay growers in this area and in some adjacent States have been tempted by high prices to take an extra cutting for shipment to distressed areas in the South.

Alfalfa hay production probably will be 42 million tons, which is roughly one million less than in 1951 but nearly a million tons more than was expected a month ago. Four-fifths of this increase is in the West North Central States and Colorado. Some growers in this region have been able to take an extra cutting for which there has been ready sale. The indicated yield of alfalfa hay per acre this year is the same as the 10-year average, considering the whole country as a unit.

Lespedeza hay yields per acre this year are low, largely because of a dry summer in Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and parts of adjacent States. There was marked improvement in this crop following late August and September rains but the indicated yield of 0.85 ton per acre is scarcely four-fifths of average. Production of lespedeza hay in Missouri is less than three-fourths as much as last year and in Tennessee is only two-thirds of the 1951 crop. U. S. production is nearly 6 million tons, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million less than a year ago.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The apple crop in commercial counties is placed at 95,975,000 bushels--2 percent below a month ago, 13 percent below the 1951 crop and 13 percent below average. Declines from a month ago in the eastern and central States were only partly offset by a small increase in the western States.

The eastern crop is indicated at 41,260,000 bushels, down 3 percent from a month ago and 22 percent from the 1951 crop. Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for developing winter varieties and harvesting of fall varieties. In New England, McIntosh was mostly harvested by October 1 with sizes reported about medium in Maine and good in the remainder of New England. Quality is generally good to fair. The New York crops of McIntosh and Rhode Island Greenings are below earlier expectations. Harvesting of Delicious is under way. In Pennsylvania, weather in late September was favorable for coloring. Staymans have cracked badly. In the Adams-Franklin-York area, Romes were sizing well and Yorks appear to be a good crop while in the Berks-Lehigh area, apples have only a fair size but good color. Maryland apples sized unusually well during September and harvest of Stayman, York and Rome in the western part of the State is expected to be well under way about mid-October. In Virginia, the production is under earlier expectations. Harvest of early fall varieties is about completed and good progress has been made with the harvest of Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, Greenings and Stayman. The Delicious crop has an excellent color and sizes are about average. Staymans in some orchards are showing a large percentage of cracks. Yorks and Winesaps will be ready for harvest in early October. In West Virginia, harvesting is progressing satisfactorily. Considerable cracking of Staymans is reported. The North Carolina crop made good development during September and the color of the fruit is good. Harvest of Delicious was completed by the first of October with harvest of all varieties expected to end around October 20.

Indicated production in the central States is down from 16,449,000 bushels last month to 15,368,000 bushels this month. The 1951 crop was 24,342,000 bushels. In Ohio, apples are generally of small sizes. Scab is more prevalent than usual in some areas. Apples are generally coloring well. In Illinois, production is below earlier expectations. Weather during September was not favorable for sizing and coloring. Harvest of Delicious is well along in the southern commercial areas. In Michigan, except for the southeastern area, apples are generally of good size and well colored. In the southeastern counties, the crop has not sized as expected because of the dry weather. Maturity is earlier than usual, with harvest of McIntosh nearly completed. Delicious and Jonathan are now being generally harvested. Some growers are harvesting the late varieties. In Missouri, weather had been unfavorable for the development of apples. Harvest of Jonathan, Grimes and Golden Delicious is about completed.

The western crop showed some improvement during September and the October 1 estimate, at 39,347,000 bushels, is up 1 percent from September 1 and is 17 percent above 1951 production. In Idaho, harvest of Delicious and Jonathan is well under way. Apples are of good color and quality and size is generally good. The Washington crop is placed at 23,725,000, 24 percent above the short 1951 crop but 33 percent below the 1950 crop. Above normal temperatures have retarded development of color on Delicious, Romes and Winesaps and many growers are delaying harvest. Some sunburn was reported on all varieties. In Oregon, September was favorable for sizing. Harvest of late varieties in the Hood River area started the last week of September and should be in full operation by mid-October. In California, harvest of Gravenstein and early fall varieties has been completed and the harvest of late varieties is well under way.

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PEACHES: The 1952 crop is estimated at 62,622,000 bushels -- 2 percent less than last year and 8 percent less than average. The October 1 estimate is a million bushels above the September estimate, mostly accounted for by a larger California clingstone crop. Production of peaches excluding California clingstones this year was 43,537,000 bushels, compared with 39,083,000 bushels in 1951 and the 10-year average of 48,660,000. Peaches were practically all harvested by October 1.

By regions, the estimates of production are: North Atlantic States 5,180,000 bushels -- down 13 percent from the large crop last year; South Atlantic 10,445,000 bushels -- down 24 percent from the large crop last year; North Central 7,122,000 bushels -- more than three times as large as the very short crop last year; South Central 4,162,000 bushels -- 45 percent above last year but 41 percent below average; Western 35,713,000 bushels -- 8 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. California clingstones are now estimated at 19,085,000 bushels -- about a million bushels above the September estimate but 22 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average. Canning has been completed. California free-stones are placed at 10,918,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average.

PEARS: Pear production is forecast at 30,879,000 bushels -- 4 percent above a month ago, 3 percent above the 1951 crop and 2 percent above average. Generally, the increase from a month ago was due to a larger Bartlett crop on the Pacific Coast.

The western crop is placed at 26,994,000 bushels, up 1,101,000 bushels from a month ago and 2,151,000 bushels above average. The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 20,029,000 bushels and the other varieties at 6,389,000 bushels. In Washington, harvest of Bartletts was practically completed in early September and harvest of the winter pear crop was well along on October 1. Some frost marked fruit was harvested this year. In a few orchards, much of this type of fruit was left unharvested. Harvest of Bartletts in Oregon is completed and harvest of other varieties is now in full operation. In the Rogue River Valley, the Anjou crop was about harvested by October 1 but some Bosc remained to be packed. In Hood River, the crop of Anjous is above earlier expectations. The California Bartlett crop has been harvested, although some volume of fruit for fresh markets is still in storage. Harvest of fall and winter varieties is well advanced.

The New York crop of Bartletts was light. September weather was favorable for maturity and picking is progressing satisfactorily. In Michigan, the harvest of Bosc and Keifers started the third week of September and will be completed early in October.

GRAPES: The 1952 crop is estimated at 3,092,000 tons -- 9 percent less than last year's record but 10 percent above average. Production this year in States except California and Arizona was 177,200 tons, up 17,900 tons from 1951 but 2,340 below average. The California crop is placed at 2,912,000 tons, up 64,000 tons from a month ago. California wine varieties, at 578,000 tons, are up 3 percent from last month; table varieties at 688,000 tons, are up 1 percent; and raisin varieties at 1,646,000, are up 2 percent from a month ago. Each of the three groups is below last year but above average. Harvest of grapes for wine and brandy is underway in all

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localities but the volume crushed has been lagging behind last year as of the same dates. Shipments of Thompson Seedless to fresh markets is about over and harvest of Tokays has probably passed the peak. Scattered showers the last of September caused very little damage to sun-drying raisins. Arizona harvested 2,800 tons this year, 300 tons more than last year and 1,730 tons above average.

Production in the Great Lakes area, (N.Y., Pa., Ohio and Mich.) is forecast at 120,300 tons--about an average crop. Quality is excellent in this area with sugar content high and grapes well colored. Harvest is well along and should be completed soon after mid-October.

CITRUS: The U. S. production of early and midseason oranges for 1952-53 harvest is estimated at about 61.6 million boxes--8 percent above the crop of 1951-52. Florida's production is forecast at 46 million, of which 2 million boxes are Temple oranges. In 1951-52 Florida produced 43.8 million boxes including 1,700,000 boxes of Temples. California Navels and Miscellaneous oranges are placed at 14.2 million boxes, an increase of 12 percent over 1951-52. Texas, showing some recovery from freeze damage, has a prospective crop of 780,000 boxes of early and midseason oranges for 1952-53, compared with 200,000 last year. Florida's Valencias at 35 million boxes, show only a slight increase from last season. The first estimate of California Valencias will be made in December.

U. S. production of grapefruit (excluding California summer crop) is estimated at 37,210,000 boxes--5 percent less than the 38,970,000 boxes produced in 1951-52 but a little larger than the 35,970,000 boxes utilized in 1951-52. The Florida crop at 33 million boxes for 1952-53, compares with 36.0 million produced last season, of which 33.0 million were utilized. Arizona grapefruit production at 3.0 million, is an increase of nearly 900,000 boxes over 1951-52. Texas, recovering slowly from the freeze of 1951, expects 450,000 boxes.

The development of citrus fruit in California during September has been satisfactory. In Texas, fruit has made slow growth for the past six weeks because of high temperatures and limited water for irrigation. A light picking of oranges started in early October but active harvest is not expected until late October or early November. In Florida dry conditions during the early summer have been relieved by late August and September rains and at present soil moisture is ample. Trees have a smaller set of fruit than last year with sizes only slightly larger than a year ago. Recent conditions have been quite favorable for sizing of the crop. Bearing surface continues to increase, especially in oranges, from new acreage and growth of older trees. Movement of grapefruit got under way shortly after the middle of September. By the first of October about 200,000 boxes had been harvested. Only a few shipments of oranges had been made by October first but volume movement is expected by October 15-20.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is placed at 56,000 tons compared with 97,000 tons last year and the average of 79,000 tons. Harvest was completed about mid-September. Michigan plums are estimated at 7,800 tons compared with 4,800 tons last year and 5,060 tons average. Harvest was about completed by the first of October.

California dried prunes are estimated at 135,000 tons -- 24 percent less than last year and 27 percent less than average. Total production of prunes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is placed at 86,900 tons (fresh basis) compared with

95,400 tons last year and the average of 115,560 tons. In these three States about 46,370 tons were sold fresh this year, 7,800 tons dried (2,500 dry basis), 24,710 tons canned, and 1,030 tons frozen. Last year utilization in Washington, Oregon and Idaho amounted to 38,260 tons sold fresh, 13,200 tons dried (4,400 tons dry basis), 33,600 tons canned and 2,890 tons frozen.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The condition of figs in California is 84 percent of normal, 2 points below a year ago but 4 points above average. Cool nights around the middle of September in the San Joaquin Valley delayed the maturity of figs and on October 1 a large percentage of the fruit had not fully matured. The late maturity may result in less tonnage of dried figs.

Olive condition is 65 percent of normal, 7 points below a year ago but 13 points above average. Fruit is of good size and quality.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The almond crop in California is placed at 35,300 tons, down 7,400 tons from last year but 4,160 tons above average. About one-half of the crop was harvested by the first of October.

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 80,100 tons, down 1,000 tons from September 1 forecast but 2,700 tons above the 1951 crop and 10,330 tons above average. Hot weather in September was unfavorable for the development of the crop. In Oregon the September hot weather caused some sunburn. The season is later than usual with few walnuts ready for harvest before the middle of October.

The filbert production is indicated at 11,550 tons, 67 percent above the 1951 crop and about the same above average. Harvest in Oregon started about mid-September and became general the last week of the month. Quality of the crop is about average.

CRANBERRIES: The cranberry crop is forecast at 812,500 barrels--11 percent below the September 1 forecast, 11 percent below 1951, but 6 percent above average. Prospects declined in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Oregon but improved in New Jersey and Washington. Massachusetts is expecting a crop about 10 percent below average while above average crops are expected in each of the other States. In Massachusetts most of the Early Blacks were harvested by October 1 and harvest of Howes had started. The size of berries is reported below average. The set is not as good as expected earlier. Fruit worm damage is reported heavier than usual. In New Jersey, weather during September was favorable for sizing of berries. Early Blacks are turning out below earlier expectations but the reduction in this variety is more than offset by better prospects for Howes. The Wisconsin crop is turning out below earlier expectations. Weather was unseasonably cold in the cranberry area in late September. The harvest of the Washington crop started the first week of October, and will be at its peak about October 10. In Oregon the berries will average smaller in size than expected earlier and also smaller than usual. The quality of the crop is good. Harvest started the last week of September.

PECANS: Prospects for pecan production improved slightly during September and the total crop is estimated at 127,256,000 pounds. This is a reduction of 18 percent from 1951 crop of nearly 155 million pounds, but is 3 percent above average. Improved varieties, amounting to 64,187,000 pounds, are 26 percent below

1951 and Seedlings and Wild pecans, at 63,069,000 pounds, are 3 percent less than last year. Prospects in September improved in the important producing States of Georgia, Texas and Alabama, but showed another sharp drop in Oklahoma. Oklahoma now expects less than 20 percent of its 1951 production. Louisiana production at 15.4 million pounds is only slightly below 1951 but is 43 percent above average. In other States, the crop is smaller than last year.

POTATOES: The U.S. potato crop is now estimated at 345,561,000 bushels, 8 million bushels larger than indicated a month ago. This increase is in the late crop with four-fifths of it in the West and the remainder in the central part of the country. There was a slight decline in the eastern crop during September. Indicated production is 6 percent larger than the short crop of 1951 but 17 percent below average. Unusually high yields are being dug in the West. The 327-bushel yield per acre indicated for the 10 western late States exceeds the previous record high of 310 bushels realized in 1950. The indicated national yield of 244 bushels per acre has been exceeded only by the record yield of 253 bushels in 1950.

For the 29 late potato States, the 278,732,000-bushel crop now indicated is 22.8 million bushels larger than the 1951 production. Four-fifths of this increase is in the West where record high yields are being dug in Idaho, Colorado and Utah.

There was no significant change in the prospective crop in the East during the past month. Yields in upstate New York, Vermont and the 3 southern New England States are turning out a little lower than preharvest expectations. Growth in many Aroostook County, Maine potato fields was terminated by frosts on September 8 and 15, thus preventing tubers under late plantings from sizing properly. Yields in this important area show considerable variation. Even though weather has been favorable for harvest since this operation became general on September 22, digging has been delayed by the short supply of labor. No significant damage from late blight has shown up but ring rot appears to be more prevalent than usual in Aroostook County. Dry weather during September permitted growers on Long Island to make rapid progress with harvest. Earlier in the season, movement from this area was very heavy but marketings have slowed down and much of the current digging is being put into storage. Despite favorable conditions during September, in upstate New York, yields are a little lower than previously estimated. Yield prospects in Pennsylvania remain unchanged as September rains came too late for most of the crop.

In the central part of the country, yields equal or exceed preharvest expectations. Record-high yields are indicated for Michigan and Minnesota. Michigan growers experienced a long growing season. September weather was particularly favorable for potatoes. Moisture was ample for tuber sizing but the weather was dry enough for carrying on an effective spray program where needed. In this State, harvest of the late crop on upland soil has been in progress on a limited scale and digging of the muck acreage is just getting started. In Wisconsin, late commercial acreage, much of which is irrigated, made very good development during the past month. The higher yield now indicated for this State reflects improvement in this acreage. September weather was very favorable for maturing and harvesting the Minnesota crop. Potatoes matured earlier than usual and an early completion of harvest is expected. Harvest of the North Dakota crop also promises to be completed much earlier than usual. This operation has been accelerated by the increased use of mechanical pickers and loaders. September weather was ideal for the use of this machinery. Harvest is also well advanced in the commercial areas of South Dakota. Dry weather limited the size of tubers in this area but quality is good.

In the West, the almost ideal conditions experienced this year continued through September and yields are excellent in practically all potato areas. Quality of tubers is generally good. There was some fear of damage by mid-September frosts to the Idaho crop grown at higher elevations, but such damage was local. Harvest of the late crop in this State was becoming active as September ended with much of the crop going into storage. This has been an ideal potato year in the San Luis Valley where about three-fifths of the Colorado acreage is located. Harvest is earlier than usual and the San Luis Valley will be one of the principal sources of supply during the next 6 or 7 months. Digging is active in Nebraska and irrigated fields are turning out very good yields. Harvest is getting under way in all areas of Montana. About one-fifth of the Wyoming crop had been dug by October 1. Excellent yields are being dug from early plantings but somewhat lower yields are coming from later plantings. Harvest of the main late crop in Utah has started and should be completed during the first 3 weeks of October. Growers in Washington are making good progress with harvest even though hot weather the last week in September caused growers in the Kittitas Valley to temporarily suspend this operation. Excellent yields were realized in Malheur County, Oregon, but the crop in central Oregon has been shortened by disease. In the Klamath basin of Oregon and California, growers have experienced a long growing season and high yields are anticipated as digging gets started. Digging has been completed and high yields obtained on most of the acreage in the Delta and southern California district.

For the 8 intermediate States, production is placed at 15,464,000 bushels, compared with 21,459,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 31,106,000 bushels. The 51,365,000-bushel crop now estimated for the 12 early States is 6 percent larger than the 1951 production but 15 percent below average. Four-fifths of the New Jersey acreage had been dug by October 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: During September sweetpotatoes made further recovery from the mid-summer drought and a crop of 30,814,000 bushels is now in prospect. Indicated production is 4 percent larger than estimated a month ago, 9 percent above the 1951 production but only 53 percent of average. Improvement during the past month was limited to New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Alabama. Yields now indicated for Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are below those in prospect a month ago.

In New Jersey, heavy rains during early September were followed by favorable weather for crop development. Digging was getting under way as the month ended. The set is a little heavier than expected prior to harvest.

Except in Kansas, where September was too dry for sweetpotatoes, the small acreage in the north central States should yield about as indicated by the September 1 condition. Prospective yields for these States are below average except in Iowa. In that State, satisfactory yields are being realized from the commercial acreage in the Muscatine area.

Digging has been delayed in Maryland and Delaware, permitting additional sizing of the crop. This increase in size has partially offset the light set. Late plantings in Virginia were aided by September rains. As September ended, harvest of the commercial crop was active and digging was getting under way in the non-commercial areas of this State. Digging is also getting under way in North Carolina but volume harvest is not expected in the principal commercial areas until mid-October. Only a small proportion of the South Carolina acreage was harvested before October 1. The Georgia and Florida crops have shown considerable recovery from the effects of the summer drought. In these States, digging has been light but should become general by late October.

Harvest of the Tennessee crop is under way and yields are only fair. Early September rains were beneficial to the crop in this State and Alabama. There has been very little digging in Mississippi. Movement of the Louisiana crop is active. Very low yields are expected in Oklahoma and Texas where it has been too dry for good crop development.

TOBACCO: The October 1 estimate of total tobacco production, at 2,235 million pounds, is about one percent higher than indicated a month ago. Rains in late August and early September improved yield prospects for several types. Weather during September was favorable for harvesting. Production this year compares with 2,328 million pounds harvested last year and the 10-year average of 1,842 million pounds.

The production of flue-cured, placed at 1,389 million pounds, is less than one percent above last month's forecast. Yields in Virginia are turning out better than indicated earlier and account for the increase. Flue-cured production last year totaled 1,452 million pounds. Marketing of types 11 and 12 continues active while sales of type 13 are nearly complete. Type 14 sales were completed about a month ago.

Burley tobacco production is estimated at 611 million pounds -- 5 million pounds above the September forecast -- compared with 617 million pounds produced last year. Weather has been excellent for harvesting and curing the crop. Most of the crop had been cut and housed by October 1.

Production of Maryland tobacco, estimated at 39.2 million pounds, represents a 3 percent increase over September 1. Last year's production totaled 41.6 million pounds. Indicated yield per acre is now the same as a year ago.

The October 1 estimate of fire-cured tobacco production at 55.8 million pounds is about 12 percent above last month's estimate. Rains in late August and early September substantially improved production prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee. Rains also improved the outlook for dark air-cured tobacco and the estimate for these types is placed at 30.2 million pounds, up 9 percent from a month ago. Last year the production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco totaled 59.5 and 31.7 million pounds, respectively.

Total cigar tobacco production at 109 million pounds is only slightly above September 1 prospects. October 1 estimates of fillers, binders, and wrappers are 46.6, 47.9, and 14.3 million pounds, respectively, compared with 63.0, 48.8, and 14.8 million pounds harvested last year.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 61,330,000 pounds, down slightly from a month ago and 1,909,000 pounds below the 1951 crop. Harvest is completed in California, Oregon, and Idaho and well advanced in Washington. Baling is in full swing in all areas. Weather during the harvest season was generally very favorable. The quality of the crop is very good, the cleanest on record.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production is now indicated at 10,334,000 tons, about 2 percent above prospects a month ago, and 3 percent above the 10-year average production of slightly over 10 million tons. October 1 yield prospects, at 15.2 tons per acre, are slightly above a month ago, and about 2 tons above average.

Weather during September in most producing States was generally ideal for sugar beet growth and development. Harvest is under way in most producing States with sugar content good to excellent in most areas. In several States, particularly Colorado and Nebraska, this has been nearly an ideal sugar beet year. In California about one-third of the spring planted beets was harvested by October 1, while digging of fall planted beets in the Imperial Valley was completed in late July.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects as of October 1 indicate a production of 7,424,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed. This compares with 7,717,000 tons indicated a month ago and last year's harvested production of 6,120,000 tons. The 10-year average is 6,216,000 tons. Yield per acre is expected to be 22.2 tons, compared with 19.2 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.9 tons.

The lack of ample rainfall during September reduced prospects slightly in Louisiana but a good crop is still indicated. In Florida, sugarcane made rapid growth under ideal growing conditions.

PASTURES: Continued lack of moisture during September limited grass growth, and pasture feed conditions for October 1 were the poorest in the last 13 years. However, mild open weather favored full utilization of available pasture feed. Nationally, condition of pastures on October 1 averaged 67 percent of normal - 14 points under a year ago and 12 points below the 10-year average for that date. Unrelieved drought further deteriorated critically short pastures in the lower Great Plains and central and lower Mississippi Valley. Pasture feed also continued very poor along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys and in sections of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest.

In the South Central region of the country, October 1 condition of pastures averaged 46 percent of normal - lowest for the date in the 38 years of record. Pastures in Texas and Oklahoma were critically short with only local rains to relieve the extended drought. Prospects for fall wheat and grass pastures in this area show little promise. Among individual South Central States, pastures ranged from 9 to 38 percentage points below average for that date and from 3 to 42 points below October 1 a year ago.

Continued lack of rainfall also sharply reduced pasture feed in the Central and Northern Great Plains area. In Kansas, pasture condition was the lowest for October 1 since 1939 and dry weather has sharply reduced fall wheat pasture prospects. In South Dakota, pastures were in the poorest October 1 condition in over 10 years. Pasture conditions in the individual West North Central States ranged from 14 to 44 percentage points below October 1 a year ago, and the regional average condition was the second lowest for October 1 in the last 12 years. On the other hand in the western Great Lake area and extended sections along the Atlantic Seaboard, pastures were mostly good to excellent (see pasture map, page 4). In western New York and Pennsylvania and much of the Ohio Valley farmers were supplementing short pastures by feeding hay, grain, and silage.

In the West, the condition of pasture feed was somewhat lower than a year ago and below average for October 1. Generally, over the Rocky Mountain States, warm, dry weather was favorable to grazing and a fair to good supply of dry cured feed was available. Feed was very short in eastern Colorado and parts of New Mexico, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. California pastures and ranges are above average for October 1 and supplying ample feed for livestock. Over much of the West, rain is needed to improve fall grazing prospects.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: During September milk production on United States farms totaled 9,060 million pounds, about 1 percent below a year ago and the lowest for September in 4 years. However, the percentage decrease from the corresponding month last year was the smallest recorded since May. In terms of amount per capita, September production, at 1.92 pounds per day, was the smallest in the 23 years for which records are available and 11 percent below the 1941-50 average. In the first 9 months of 1952, milk production on farms has totaled 90.3 billion pounds, about 1½ percent below last year, and the smallest output for the period since 1948.

During September, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters decreased less than average and on October 1 was higher than a year earlier for the first time in 5 months. Production per cow for these herds averaged 15.68 pounds on October 1, compared with 16.62 pounds on September 1, and 15.58 pounds on October 1 a year ago. Liberal supplemental feeding of hay and concentrates together with mild weather and reviving pastures in some sections have helped to offset a continued shortage of pasture feed in areas affected by the summer drought.

Regionally, milk production per cow on October 1 was higher than a year ago in the North Central, South Atlantic, and Western Areas, but was just under last year's level in the North Atlantic, and sharply below in the South Central. Production per cow was higher than the 1941-50 average for October 1 in all regions, although only slightly so in the South Central area. The percentage of milk cows being milked declined seasonally and remained below the level of recent years. On October 1, crop correspondents reported 68.6 percent of their milk cows in production, the lowest for the date since 1945.

Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in quantity of milk produced on farms during September. Production there totaled 1,126 million pounds compared with 480 million in Michigan, 477 million in California, 474 million in Minnesota, 455 million in Pennsylvania, 454 million in Ohio, and 447 million in Iowa. Milk production was record high for September in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and North Carolina. On the other hand, milk output in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, the Great Plains States, and the Pacific Northwest was substantially below the 1941-50 average for September, primarily as a result of the smaller number of milk cows on farms.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Sept. : average : 1941-50	Sept. : 1951	Aug. : 1952	Sept. : 1952	State	Sept. : average : 1941-50	Sept. : 1951	Aug. : 1952	Sept. : 1952
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	86	91	93	90	N.C.	130	135	152	144
Pa.	429	454	476	455	S.C.	50	48	53	50
Ohio	436	438	487	454	Ky.	212	215	232	208
Ind.	312	330	359	331	Tenn.	206	212	220	211
Ill.	431	413	450	408	Ala.	112	110	117	107
Mich.	438	461	514	480	Miss.	116	115	134	115
Wis.	1,043	1,107	1,313	1,126	Okla.	188	146	159	132
Minn.	526	476	611	474	Tex.	317	261	265	248
Iowa	492	461	523	447	Mont.	55	46	50	43
Mo.	352	369	402	363	Idaho	103	93	106	94
N. Dak.	148	138	173	131	Utah	49	50	58	50
S. Dak.	117	110	121	101	Wash.	151	134	148	133
Nebr.	189	160	195	158	Oreg.	106	96	111	97
Kans.	219	192	214	184	Calif.	444	483	515	477
Va.	163	176	183	175	Other				
W. Va.	74	68	77	69	States	1,507	1,557	1,699	1,505
					U.S.	9,201	9,145	10,210	9,060

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS The amount of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow showed a moderate early fall up-swing this year and on October 1 was close to record levels for the date. In crop reporters' herds, milk cows received an average of 4.23 pounds per head per day compared with 4.10 pounds a year ago and a range of 3.20 to 4.25 pounds on October 1 in the previous 8 years for which records are available. The shortage of pasture feed in many areas contributed to the heavy rate of supplemental feeding.

With the fall harvest at hand, grain supplies on farms are generally ample for current feeding needs except in some areas affected by drought. However, national supplies of grain and other concentrates per animal unit for the coming feeding season will be less plentiful than in some recent very favorable years. Concentrate rations fed to milk cows in September were valued at \$3.88 per hundredweight in milk selling areas of the country, 29 cents more than a year ago. In cream selling areas, concentrate rations were valued at \$3.40 per hundred weight or 18 cents more than in September 1951. During the past year, however, dairy product prices more than kept pace with those of feed and both milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios for September were slightly more favorable than a year ago. The milk-feed price ratio this year was about equal to the longtime average for September, but the butterfat-feed price ratio was nearly 10 percent below average.

The quantity of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 was generally high in all regions. New records for the date were reached in the South where heavy supplemental feeding has been necessary because of summer drought. In 6 of the 8 South Central States, the amount of grain fed per milk cow was at a new high level for October 1. The average for all States in the region -- 3.6 pounds -- was one-eighth higher than in any of the other 9 years for which data are available. This year's rate of feeding likewise exceeded previous highs for October 1 in the South Atlantic region and in several important North Central States, including Ohio, Michigan, South Dakota, and Kansas. By States, the quantity of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 ranged from around 2½ pounds per day in parts of the South and West to as much as 7 pounds per day in some highly specialized dairy States in the Northeast. About three-fourths of the Nation's crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milking herds on October 1.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION Farm flocks laid 4,108,000,000 eggs in September, a record high number for the month -- 4 percent more than in September last year, the previous high, and 22 percent above the 1941-50 average. Egg production was at record high levels in all regions of the country except in the West North Central and South Central States. Increases in egg production from last year were 10 percent in the South Central and West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Production in the West North Central States was 1 percent below the September 1951 record. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 47,498 million eggs, about 3 percent above the 1951 production for the same period.

The rate of egg production in September was 12.7 eggs per layer, compared with 12.5 eggs in September last year and the 10-year average production of 10.8 eggs. A new record rate of lay for the month was established in all regions of the country. Egg production per layer in September was 14.7 in the West, 14.6 in the North Atlantic, 12.9 in the East North Central, 12.6 in the West North Central, 11.3 in the South Atlantic and 10.3 eggs in the South Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 9 months of this year was 141 eggs, compared with 140 last year and the average of 128 eggs. A record September rate of lay has been established in each successive year since 1944.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 322,710,000 layers in September--2 percent more than in September last year and 3 percent above the 1941-50 average. Numbers of layers were above last year in all regions of the country except the West North Central States where they decreased 2 percent. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central States. The laying flock in the South Atlantic States was only slightly larger than a year ago. The increase in the number of layers from September 1 to October 1 was 13 percent, the same as last year, and this compares with the average of 12 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 481,915,000--5 percent fewer than in September last year and 10 percent below the 1941-50 average. Numbers of potential layers were below last year in all regions of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 2 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 7 percent in the West North Central States. The number of hens and pullets that were on farms January 1, 1952 had been reduced 56 percent by October 1, compared with 55 percent in 1951 and the average of 55 percent. This indicates the rate of culling has been slightly greater than last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 48.7 cents per dozen, compared with 48.3 cents in mid-August and 55.0 cents in September a year ago. Egg markets during the month were steady on large eggs and irregular on medium and small eggs. In the East and Midwest prices closed unchanged to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher per dozen on large eggs, but declined 7 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen on medium and from 1 to 4 cents on small eggs. Other markets in the country followed the same general trend as East and Midwest markets, although the price changes were not as great.

Farmers received an average of 26.3 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September, compared with 26.5 cents in mid-August. Farm chickens averaged 21.8 cents and commercial broilers 31.2 cents, compared with 23.9 and 29.1 cents, respectively, in mid-September last year. Markets during the month were barely steady to weak. Prices on hens advanced slightly at some points, but in most markets, prices closed about unchanged to slightly lower. Prices for broilers and fryers declined during the month from 3 to 5 cents per pound in Eastern and Southern commercial producing areas, but advanced up to 2 cents per pound in California.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 33.2 cents per pound, live weight, compared with 36.3 cents a year earlier. Markets during September were steady to firm on light type turkeys, about steady on heavy type hens and weak on heavy type toms. Prices at New York declined 1 to 2 cents per pound on dry packed young hens and 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on young toms. Prices advanced 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on 6 to 10 pounds light type ice packed turkeys. Government purchases under the surplus removal program totaled 8,043,000 pounds through October 8.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$4.28 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.24 in mid-August and \$3.99 in September last year. The September egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were all less favorable than a year ago.

**HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1**

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	48,306	63,864	88,703	31,814	65,827	31,261	329,730
1951	62,085	65,219	87,330	32,570	55,917	32,859	336,030
1952	64,347	66,495	85,055	52,790	58,848	34,472	342,007

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	76,061	106,601	160,153	48,627	99,112	46,068	536,622
1951	90,116	99,772	145,304	46,985	80,403	45,513	508,093
1952	84,835	94,702	134,625	45,044	78,233	44,476	481,915

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON OCTOBER 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	40.1	33.7	32.5	28.8	27.2	37.6	32.9
1951	46.8	39.8	38.2	35.4	32.0	45.6	39.5
1952	48.0	41.7	39.0	33.3	34.7	43.1	41.1

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 552,156,000 -- 10 percent less than a year ago and 18 percent below the 1941-50 average. Young chickens decreased from a year ago in all regions of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the North Central States and the West and 12 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States. The October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 43 percent pullet layers, 39 percent pullets not of laying age and 18 percent other young chickens. This compares with holdings a year ago of 38 percent pullet layers, 43 percent pullets not of laying age and 19 percent other young chickens and 30, 47 and 23 percent, respectively, for the 1941-50 average.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 235,228,000 -- 8 percent less than a year ago and 13 percent below the average. Of the pullets on hand October 1, 53 percent were of laying age and 47 percent not of laying age. This compares with 47 percent of laying age and 53 percent not of laying age a year ago and the average of 39 percent and 61 percent, respectively. These relationships indicate a very early movement of pullets into laying flocks this year. The hatch of flock replacement chicks was heavy during January, February, and March, then dropped sharply for the rest of the hatching season. The October 1 number of laying pullets was 4 percent larger and the number of pullets not of laying age 19 percent smaller than a year ago.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 totaled 185,687,000, about the same as a year ago, but 6 percent below the average. Hen numbers increased 5 percent in the North Atlantic; 4 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the West, but these increases were offset by a decrease of 5 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Other young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 63,328,000 -- 17 percent less than a year ago. Holdings decreased sharply in all regions of the country.

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1952	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., October 10, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
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CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.3	36.0	36.0	490	540	540
N.H.	43.3	43.0	46.0	551	602	598
Vt.	42.0	41.0	44.0	2,565	2,788	3,816
Mass.	43.2	47.0	47.0	1,690	1,692	1,692
R.I.	40.3	41.0	42.0	314	287	294
Conn.	43.5	45.0	48.0	1,993	1,710	1,824
N.Y.	38.4	44.0	45.0	25,248	28,116	28,755
N.J.	43.0	52.5	54.0	7,994	9,712	12,476
Pa.	42.7	46.0	47.0	56,703	60,766	63,967
Ohio	50.2	48.0	51.0	174,250	169,536	181,917
Ind.	49.1	53.0	49.5	215,425	241,415	227,750
Ill.	51.0	55.0	56.0	436,062	491,865	515,816
Mich.	35.9	41.5	48.0	59,155	69,056	80,688
Wis.	43.7	43.0	52.0	111,416	103,759	124,280
Minn.	41.9	39.5	51.0	222,046	215,038	269,331
Iowa	50.6	45.0	63.0	532,801	471,780	680,337
Mo.	34.5	34.0	40.0	145,301	132,022	170,840
N.Dak.	22.0	19.0	21.0	26,010	23,332	23,982
S.Dak.	26.5	22.0	30.0	97,944	85,624	109,740
Nebr.	29.3	26.5	36.0	225,532	187,620	254,880
Kans.	25.5	24.0	21.0	71,394	58,296	57,960
Del.	31.0	37.0	36.0	4,219	5,735	6,012
Md.	38.5	45.0	47.0	17,626	20,430	22,419
Va.	34.0	43.0	35.0	38,113	41,624	33,880
W.Va.	36.8	39.0	41.0	11,306	8,580	8,856
N.C.	26.5	31.0	25.0	59,560	67,611	55,075
S.C.	17.8	20.0	15.0	26,118	26,320	18,750
Ga.	13.4	16.0	11.0	44,673	49,536	35,072
Fla.	11.2	16.0	14.5	7,378	9,616	9,236
Ky.	32.8	37.5	29.0	77,241	80,662	61,741
Tenn.	27.9	30.0	20.0	64,488	60,360	39,840
Ala.	16.6	19.0	11.0	46,470	46,303	27,071
Miss.	18.3	21.5	15.0	44,293	38,141	27,135
Ark.	19.3	23.5	14.5	28,821	23,218	14,471
La.	16.6	23.0	18.5	17,493	16,307	13,116
Okla.	18.4	21.5	12.0	25,052	21,156	10,152
Tex.	16.5	18.5	17.0	56,861	42,143	39,117
Mont.	16.2	14.5	14.0	3,073	2,392	2,030
Idaho	47.0	54.5	56.0	1,592	1,962	2,520
Wyo.	16.6	15.0	17.0	1,290	780	918
Colo.	20.9	26.0	23.0	14,622	15,782	12,558
N.Mex.	14.6	15.5	13.0	2,045	1,116	1,118
Ariz.	12.3	10.0	15.0	388	320	525
Utah	31.8	37.0	36.0	831	1,147	1,188
Nev.	31.1	40.0	38.0	74	120	114
Wash.	48.6	58.0	59.0	1,011	1,102	1,298
Oreg.	37.4	42.0	44.0	1,310	1,092	1,188
Calif.	32.2	33.5	35.0	2,321	2,312	2,660
U.S.	34.2	36.2	39.6	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,256,550

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALL WHEAT

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary
	1941-50		1952	1941-50	1952
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	25.2	25.0	28.9	8,504	10,319
N.J.	22.6	26.0	26.0	1,481	2,106
Pa.	20.9	22.5	22.5	18,548	18,832
Ohio	23.3	18.0	25.0	46,908	34,308
Ind.	20.4	16.5	24.5	29,828	23,529
Ill.	19.0	19.0	24.5	27,106	33,383
Mich.	24.4	25.0	26.5	24,625	30,800
Wis.	22.4	23.2	24.8	2,000	1,856
Minn.	17.3	18.6	14.8	20,346	20,022
Iowa	19.6	14.3	21.9	4,160	2,212
Mo.	15.9	17.0	22.0	20,644	22,406
N. Dak.	15.4	14.4	10.1	140,940	150,975
S. Dak.	12.7	14.9	8.2	41,914	57,260
Nebr.	19.5	14.5	22.4	70,067	58,073
Kans.	15.9	13.0	21.5	197,949	126,113
Del.	18.8	20.5	20.0	1,178	1,189
Md.	19.4	20.5	20.0	6,402	5,371
Va.	17.0	21.0	22.0	7,661	7,497
W. Va.	17.7	18.5	20.5	1,452	1,073
N. C.	15.4	23.0	21.0	6,693	8,763
S. C.	13.9	20.0	20.0	2,934	3,500
Ga.	12.6	18.5	19.0	2,162	1,794
Ky.	15.6	16.0	20.0	5,173	3,568
Tenn.	13.9	15.5	19.0	4,405	3,022
Ala.	14.8	21.0	18.0	209	126
Miss.	21.8	25.0	26.0	244	75
Ark.	13.2	15.5	18.0	367	279
Okla.	13.2	9.5	19.0	71,737	38,902
Tex.	12.4	9.0	12.0	60,347	17,307
Mont.	17.5	16.6	14.3	72,532	97,988
Idaho	27.4	25.7	27.6	32,160	37,968
Wyo.	19.2	18.0	17.0	5,468	6,750
Colo.	19.2	14.1	16.2	37,371	34,967
N. Mex.	11.3	6.6	7.1	4,105	1,094
Ariz.	22.0	26.0	26.0	571	572
Utah	22.8	21.5	18.4	7,236	9,081
Nev.	27.8	29.5	30.6	482	502
Wash.	26.8	27.1	26.5	64,395	75,152
Oreg.	25.8	27.7	28.4	23,350	28,999
Calif.	18.3	17.0	22.0	10,990	9,741
U.S.	17.2	16.1	18.4	1,084,664	987,474
					1,298,921

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	20.7	24.0	24.0	109	144	120
Wis.	22.8	22.5	25.0	1,307	1,170	1,000
Minn.	17.2	18.5	14.5	17,451	18,038	15,558
Iowa	17.2	17.0	21.0	250	238	252
N.Dak.	15.4	14.5	10.0	107,540	121,365	83,430
S.Dak.	12.5	14.5	7.5	34,701	45,254	22,942
Nebr.	13.8	14.5	12.0	1,053	841	576
Mont.	15.8	15.0	12.5	44,558	68,640	48,312
Idaho	31.1	29.5	32.0	13,378	21,270	21,952
Wyo.	17.0	18.0	17.0	1,446	1,638	1,394
Colo.	18.2	17.0	24.5	2,498	1,717	1,519
N.Mex.	14.7	14.0	15.5	305	308	326
Utah	32.7	33.0	33.0	2,259	3,267	3,333
Nev.	27.9	30.0	31.0	341	390	465
Wash.	22.5	24.0	23.5	14,442	15,120	9,024
Oreg.	23.8	23.0	28.0	4,730	6,785	4,704
U. S.	16.1	16.0	12.0	246,738	306,185	214,907

DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	16.7	14.5	12.0	927	522	348
N.Dak.	15.3	14.0	10.5	33,400	29,610	18,879
S.Dak.	13.2	15.5	6.5	3,623	5,688	2,197
3 States	15.0	14.2	9.9	37,950	35,820	21,424

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1941-50	520,816	185,803	212,899	38,561	126,584	1,084,664
1951	376,636	150,748	261,830	36,572	161,688	987,474
1952 2/	715,749	203,556	177,962	21,963	179,691	1,298,921

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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as of
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CATS						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.4	44.0	27.0	3,243	5,016	2,349
N.H.	36.1	36.0	37.0	233	180	148
Vt.	32.2	41.0	38.0	1,334	1,476	1,178
Mass.	30.8	40.0	36.0	181	200	216
R.I.	31.3	32.0	32.0	31	32	32
Conn.	32.8	31.0	32.0	160	124	160
N.Y.	32.4	48.0	35.0	23,365	36,240	26,425
N.J.	31.3	39.0	33.0	1,336	1,638	1,386
Pa.	31.4	42.0	28.0	24,681	32,340	21,980
Ohio	37.1	41.0	36.5	42,692	49,979	46,282
Ind.	35.1	37.0	36.5	47,212	50,875	50,698
Ill.	39.5	40.0	37.0	141,681	133,600	124,801
Mich.	36.4	40.5	33.0	50,477	60,183	50,985
Wis.	42.8	49.5	44.5	117,913	143,302	130,118
Minn.	36.7	43.0	38.5	174,803	212,764	203,819
Iowa	36.8	33.0	35.0	205,288	182,886	215,320
Mo.	24.6	23.0	21.0	43,602	27,738	25,683
N.Dak.	29.6	29.0	23.0	66,413	56,811	36,915
S.Dak.	30.5	37.0	27.0	89,073	116,365	95,094
Nebr.	27.2	28.0	19.0	61,349	60,816	47,272
Kans.	22.7	18.0	22.0	31,817	14,346	19,646
Del.	30.4	32.0	28.0	165	256	224
Md.	31.3	36.0	32.0	1,237	1,980	1,824
Va.	27.7	33.0	34.0	3,717	4,818	5,066
W.Va.	27.0	32.0	30.0	1,780	1,600	1,530
N.C.	27.6	35.5	35.0	9,495	14,271	14,070
S.C.	24.8	28.0	32.0	15,972	16,128	18,240
Ga.	24.1	26.0	32.0	13,509	10,296	14,688
Fla.	17.2	25.0	30.0	454	500	1,030
Ky.	22.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,136	2,626
Tenn.	25.6	26.0	28.0	5,400	4,732	5,600
Ala.	23.6	27.0	28.0	4,650	2,052	2,772
Miss.	29.5	29.0	40.0	9,294	3,335	6,680
Ark.	27.2	25.0	32.5	7,166	3,050	3,575
La.	26.8	28.0	35.0	2,719	1,204	2,240
Okla.	19.0	16.0	21.0	20,643	4,768	8,316
Tex.	21.1	15.0	24.5	28,263	8,145	21,952
Mont.	33.4	34.0	31.5	12,999	10,200	9,261
Idaho	41.8	42.0	46.0	7,704	8,022	9,062
Wyo.	30.7	31.5	30.0	4,395	4,694	4,470
Colo.	30.7	30.0	36.0	6,138	5,820	6,840
N.Mex.	22.1	18.5	22.0	893	518	660
Ariz.	36.5	41.0	50.0	386	369	552
Utah	43.9	46.0	46.0	2,106	1,886	2,162
Nev.	40.8	40.0	44.0	338	320	352
Wash.	46.2	46.0	48.0	7,454	6,670	6,240
Oreg.	29.1	25.6	32.5	9,753	7,395	9,718
Calif.	29.6	26.5	31.5	5,118	4,320	5,355
U.S.	33.0	36.1	32.2	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,265,660

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1952

October 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary
	1941-50		1952	1941-50	1952
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Me.	29.8	32.0	21.0	129	126
Vt.	24.9	33.0	27.0	67	27
N.Y.	26.9	34.0	30.0	2,693	1,890
N.J.	31.3	38.0	37.0	388	555
Pa.	32.3	34.5	36.0	4,332	5,328
Ohio	27.4	26.0	29.0	767	580
Ind.	25.1	21.5	27.0	1,120	621
Ill.	27.1	28.0	29.0	1,652	638
Mich.	29.7	34.0	29.0	4,386	2,378
Wis.	34.2	33.0	35.0	8,364	3,150
Minn.	25.9	27.5	24.0	28,563	26,256
Iowa	25.8	21.0	28.0	1,712	728
Mo.	20.5	21.5	23.0	1,999	1,150
N.Dak.	22.1	23.0	18.5	50,917	32,208
S.Dak.	20.0	23.5	15.5	31,989	9,734
Nebr.	19.2	22.0	17.0	17,892	2,924
Kans.	17.5	13.0	14.0	10,580	2,254
Del.	28.7	31.0	31.0	288	341
Md.	30.1	32.5	34.5	2,230	2,450
Va.	28.6	32.0	34.0	2,260	2,618
W.Va.	27.9	26.0	31.0	239	310
N.C.	25.0	36.0	32.0	938	1,088
S.C.	22.0	25.0	26.0	492	468
Ga.	20.3	22.5	27.0	147	162
Ky.	23.9	22.5	27.0	1,842	1,512
Tenn.	19.4	18.5	20.0	1,672	1,160
Ark.	19.2	18.0	21.0	147	84
Okla.	16.0	11.0	18.0	3,912	396
Tex.	16.8	11.5	15.0	3,649	900
Mont.	25.9	28.0	27.0	16,563	12,906
Idaho	35.3	32.0	37.0	12,058	12,654
Wyo.	29.7	33.0	30.0	3,962	4,140
Colo.	24.7	23.5	28.0	16,477	9,548
N.Mex.	20.4	20.5	22.0	610	506
Ariz.	41.1	50.0	55.0	4,023	5,885
Utah	44.6	44.0	46.0	5,757	6,624
Nev.	35.3	34.0	37.0	762	925
Wash.	35.5	36.0	35.0	6,604	3,010
Oreg.	33.3	30.0	37.5	9,565	10,350
Calif.	29.6	30.0	36.0	44,236	53,892
U.S.	24.9	27.1	27.0	306,127	222,476

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1									
:Corn for grain(old crop):			Wheat			Oats			
State	Average: 1951	: 1952	Average: 1951	: 1952	Average: 1951	: 1952	Average: 1951	: 1952	
	:1941-50:		:1941-50:		:1941-50:		:1941-50:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	4	1	1	---	---	---	3,932	4,765	1,997
N.H.	8	5	3	---	---	---	222	162	141
Vt.	6	12	6	---	---	---	1,192	1,255	1,037
Mass.	30	17	20	---	---	---	160	190	121
R.I.	3	2	2	---	---	---	28	29	27
Conn.	41	40	35	---	---	---	149	108	134
N.Y.	745	1,249	949	4,774	5,469	6,440	21,718	32,616	24,047
N.J.	773	1,045	1,063	817	990	749	1,123	1,376	1,040
Pa.	4,737	6,653	6,297	10,144	8,663	8,365	21,396	28,136	19,123
Ohio	13,912	12,304	9,602	19,974	12,694	17,010	35,097	40,483	37,488
Ind.	18,367	10,250	18,639	9,222	4,941	8,289	35,890	38,665	36,503
Ill.	42,731	26,547	31,045	6,637	5,007	5,819	105,495	97,528	91,105
Mich.	6,048	6,809	8,600	14,533	16,632	22,148	45,978	55,368	45,377
Wis.	6,813	6,598	3,863	1,842	1,336	1,267	107,611	133,271	117,106
Minn.	27,453	21,506	4,465	14,381	13,815	10,815	148,133	189,360	165,093
Iowa	102,957	86,584	26,749	1,760	752	1,059	164,630	157,282	167,950
Mo.	17,212	20,291	9,407	6,843	5,602	4,748	35,322	22,190	18,235
N.Dak.	1,156	1,402	713	103,549	123,800	78,778	63,197	55,675	41,345
S.Dak.	14,917	14,018	4,320	30,080	41,800	22,397	76,921	100,074	82,732
Nebr.	36,938	45,896	11,804	39,281	27,294	46,738	50,136	49,869	36,763
Kans.	7,989	11,966	4,724	92,726	41,617	114,210	23,962	10,903	13,949
Del.	288	448	112	366	190	209	110	161	150
Md.	1,070	995	822	1,811	1,074	813	933	1,346	1,259
Va.	3,078	3,308	2,667	3,886	3,224	3,029	2,573	3,373	3,546
W.Va.	1,347	1,063	867	981	826	666	1,458	1,312	1,270
N.C.	5,138	5,710	5,225	3,301	4,907	3,958	5,073	7,992	6,894
S.C.	2,035	3,016	1,768	985	1,120	1,195	7,623	9,677	9,667
Ga.	2,985	3,125	3,065	863	646	834	5,320	4,736	6,463
Fla.	250	160	182	---	---	---	98	150	378
Ky.	7,004	5,002	5,523	1,142	571	817	1,293	1,495	1,182
Tenn.	4,752	4,963	3,988	1,348	756	1,136	2,830	2,271	2,408
Ala.	2,779	3,677	1,708	68	38	73	2,006	718	887
Miss.	1,603	2,536	1,821	92	26	62	4,160	1,501	3,006
Ark.	1,688	1,414	561	167	126	132	3,837	1,434	1,537
La.	607	579	467	---	---	---	1,231	518	1,120
Okla.	1,303	950	712	20,748	8,169	15,250	15,146	3,004	5,738
Tex.	2,747	1,994	805	15,753	3,634	5,249	17,134	6,190	15,830
Mont.	62	12	5	53,613	72,511	56,544	14,039	12,240	9,631
Idaho	120	67	51	13,854	17,465	17,364	5,818	6,492	6,887
Wyo.	39	5	5	3,651	3,038	3,876	4,176	4,318	3,978
Colo.	862	462	712	19,686	21,330	21,067	5,165	4,947	5,540
N.Mex.	167	60	118	1,543	492	191	548	181	231
Ariz.	46	56	39	139	114	117	203	184	330
Utah	2	2	1	4,455	4,995	4,443	1,775	1,377	1,405
Nev.	---	---	---	377	326	471	266	256	282
Wash.	19	18	13	16,995	13,527	12,373	5,084	3,735	4,056
Oreg.	63	50	22	7,694	8,700	5,827	6,917	3,845	6,317
Calif.	1	0	0	3,079	2,630	2,487	1,117	691	1,071
U.S.	342,950	312,867	173,566	533,178	480,847	507,015	1,057,224	1,103,455	1,002,436

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye			Soybeans for beans (old crop)		
	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1944-50:			1944-50:			1943-50:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	110	173	107	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	38	28	24	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,321	2,264	1,625	134	133	68	18	6	6
N.J.	287	438	344	107	71	58	10	12	3
Pa.	3,290	4,116	3,570	275	145	102	38	21	11
Ohio	341	321	406	236	158	119	353	368	214
Ind.	354	247	236	336	225	260	291	186	182
Ill.	422	434	306	300	269	222	597	479	473
Mich.	3,191	3,217	1,998	533	556	342	59	46	25
Wis.	4,615	6,159	2,236	801	681	336	18	32	26
Minn.	15,233	29,302	16,016	843	940	397	141	178	94
Iowa	462	554	539	100	73	51	710	637	325
Mo.	891	548	518	188	110	51	197	278	258
N.Dak.	36,307	42,096	27,055	1,477	1,460	607	3	4	7
S.Dak.	21,313	18,118	9,734	2,348	3,263	1,485	11	18	17
Nebr.	7,013	3,550	2,515	1,559	790	671	8	12	0
Kans.	4,424	1,067	1,600	311	160	127	42	107	29
Del.	222	184	194	91	83	63	17	13	4
Md.	1,298	1,408	1,372	133	71	85	27	23	12
Va.	1,661	1,758	1,306	186	157	89	34	29	30
W.Va.	211	200	214	29	17	9	---	0	0
N.C.	537	806	609	162	90	80	53	95	50
S.C.	191	172	239	42	45	34	10	7	21
Ga.	63	45	81	29	24	38	2	3	2
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	1
Ky.	753	429	686	155	73	57	14	44	12
Tenn.	600	392	325	103	50	31	13	18	32
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	7	8
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	45	30
Ark.	75	47	50	---	---	---	38	0	62
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	3	3
Okla.	1,328	119	218	250	47	225	1	4	10
Tex.	1,736	337	675	129	55	100	---	---	---
Mont.	16,220	11,592	9,680	168	61	66	---	---	---
Idaho	7,297	6,781	7,339	38	22	22	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,735	4,037	3,602	67	48	24	---	---	---
Colo.	12,497	7,633	7,352	263	120	67	---	---	---
N.Mex.	413	322	344	31	10	18	---	---	---
Ariz.	1,063	980	588	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	4,497	4,433	4,637	67	40	38	---	---	---
Nev.	621	653	777	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	2,271	1,455	1,204	110	86	52	---	---	---
Oreg.	4,540	3,033	3,312	261	201	162	---	---	---
Calif.	10,290	11,861	11,856	77	62	67	---	---	---
U.S.	172,776	171,419	126,049	11,937	10,394	6,223	2,733	2,675	1,947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUM GRAIN: Stocks on Farms on October 1

State	Average 1947-50	1951	1952
Thousand bushels			
Nebraska	112	340	250
Kansas	1,200	2,205	2,579
Oklahoma	472	964	1,006
Texas	2,360	2,891	1,422
Colorado	384	124	198
New Mexico	169	337	170
Other States	197	254	174
United States	4,893	7,815	5,799

FLAXSEED: Stocks on Farms on October 1

State	Average 1947-50	1951	1952
Thousand bushels			
Minnesota	5,564	5,314	4,283
North Dakota	8,065	12,218	6,492
South Dakota	2,242	2,017	2,143
Other States	1,186	607	479
United States	17,058	20,156	13,402

FLAXSEED

Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952
Bushels				Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7.7	7.5	9.0	55	38	54
Wis.	12.3	11.5	14.5	145	150	145
Minn.	10.2	9.0	10.0	13,532	10,845	10,720
Iowa	12.9	10.5	15.0	1,851	630	555
Mo.	6.0	5.0	---	50	5	---
N. Dak.	7.7	8.0	8.0	11,184	15,272	12,984
S. Dak.	9.4	8.0	9.0	4,386	4,584	4,122
Kans.	6.4	7.5	5.5	830	82	32
Okla.	5.9	8.0	5.5	100	32	11
Tex.	7.8	3.4	8.5	737	75	978
Mont.	6.9	6.0	7.0	1,394	198	70
Wyo.	1/4 8	5.0	---	6	5	---
Ariz.	23.9	31.5	26.0	530	126	52
Wash.	1/12.2	11.0	---	17	22	---
Calif.	19.5	28.5	28.0	3,085	1,738	1,260
U.S.	9.4	8.7	9.1	38,056	33,802	31,033

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
Bushels				Thousand bushels		
Ind.	28.5	28.0	28.0	45	28	28
Mo.	19.7	17.0	17.5	865	391	262
S. Dak.	13.3	12.0	13.0	1,025	216	221
Nebr.	19.5	13.0	23.0	2,374	1,664	1,840
Kans.	18.0	22.0	13.0	25,109	57,310	16,926
N. C.	1/25.8	30.0	23.0	1/290	990	1,035
S. C.	1/17.4	18.5	16.0	1/81	74	48
Ala.	1/17.0	17.0	14.0	1/461	323	224
Ark.	15.4	21.0	13.0	186	315	156
La.	15.8	16.0	14.0	27	16	28
Okla.	13.4	16.0	11.0	9,420	16,768	4,147
Tex.	18.9	18.5	13.0	79,096	71,085	38,038
Colo.	14.4	12.0	8.0	2,694	3,048	560
N. Mex.	14.8	9.5	9.0	4,311	3,410	2,115
Ariz.	38.1	42.0	45.0	2,076	1,092	1,350
Calif.	38.2	39.0	41.0	4,724	2,535	4,018
U.S.	18.4	18.2	13.6	132,598	159,265	70,996
1/ Short-time average.						

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

		Yield per acre		Production		
State	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
		Pounds		Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	2,500	2,150	---	700	1,118
Ark.	2,195	2,025	2,000	6,871	9,011	9,340
La.	1,743	1,900	2,200	10,248	11,324	12,320
Tex.	2,003	2,200	2,450	8,668	12,408	13,402
Calif.	2,929	3,300	3,500	7,030	10,362	11,550
U.S.	2,084	2,250	2,440	32,850	43,805	47,730

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.
as of October 10, 1952
October 1, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALL HAY

PASTURE

	Yield per acre			Production			Condition Oct. 1		
	Average:		Prelim.	Average:		Prelim.	Average:		
State:	1941-50:	1951:	1952	1941-50:	1951:	1952	1941-50:	1951:	1952
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	0.97	1.12	1.22	790	796	867	70	95	67
N.H.	1.16	1.30	1.30	416	403	409	73	94	82
Vt.	1.37	1.46	1.47	1,351	1,341	1,383	76	93	79
Mass.	1.53	1.63	1.59	552	540	534	69	94	85
R.I.	1.42	1.69	1.57	47	49	44	66	93	81
Conn.	1.55	1.73	1.69	442	449	438	69	92	93
N.Y.	1.51	1.72	1.62	5,748	5,678	5,249	74	83	73
N.J.	1.68	1.82	1.86	431	467	467	69	74	83
Pa.	1.45	1.53	1.40	3,470	3,530	3,188	74	63	76
Ohio	1.44	1.52	1.43	3,630	3,916	3,582	77	65	72
Ind.	1.38	1.45	1.37	2,536	2,674	2,464	79	86	77
Ill.	1.46	1.68	1.60	3,965	4,705	4,397	82	94	72
Mich.	1.37	1.54	1.44	3,581	3,882	3,474	75	90	83
Wis.	1.67	2.20	2.07	6,786	8,883	8,440	77	96	84
Minn.	1.47	1.84	1.76	6,281	6,921	7,426	76	94	79
Iowa	1.60	1.77	1.84	5,497	6,361	6,754	85	99	85
Mo.	1.20	1.29	1.06	4,396	4,961	4,002	62	97	63
N.Dak.	.96	.91	.86	3,114	3,163	2,973	77	86	61
S.Dak.	.84	.96	.81	3,079	4,517	4,118	78	94	58
Nebr.	1.06	1.18	1.12	4,481	6,234	6,009	81	96	70
Kans.	1.61	1.62	1.13	2,932	3,467	2,374	81	94	50
Del.	1.37	1.45	1.40	100	100	95	70	78	74
Md.	1.36	1.52	1.42	605	683	627	76	66	84
Va.	1.14	1.18	1.16	1,552	1,641	1,645	82	66	80
W.Va.	1.22	1.28	1.17	989	1,048	958	81	73	70
N.C.	1.01	1.01	1.03	1,266	1,225	1,182	80	70	77
S.C.	.80	.81	.88	441	371	397	75	73	73
Ga.	.54	.62	.60	731	610	528	76	71	73
Fla.	.55	.71	.62	65	60	50	81	75	80
Ky.	1.29	1.12	1.03	2,328	2,277	2,100	79	80	59
Tenn.	1.16	1.05	.77	2,114	1,685	1,264	76	72	59
Ala.	.75	.80	.75	739	556	487	77	71	68
Miss.	1.18	1.07	.88	1,024	774	700	78	67	49
Ark.	1.12	1.14	.79	1,462	1,294	901	72	86	45
La.	1.22	1.16	1.12	387	342	377	80	75	63
Okla.	1.26	1.20	1.04	1,715	1,799	1,503	75	79	37
Tex.	.99	1.01	.95	1,550	1,456	1,442	75	58	38
Mont.	1.17	1.06	1.12	2,558	2,363	2,542	83	85	70
Idaho	2.12	2.14	2.34	2,372	2,281	2,604	85	83	84
Wyo.	1.12	1.12	1.14	1,235	1,255	1,288	84	86	74
Colo.	1.58	1.56	1.69	2,212	2,036	2,383	81	77	66
N.Mex.	2.09	2.09	2.11	435	418	454	76	51	61
Ariz.	2.34	2.53	2.66	642	634	634	80	76	85
Utah	2.03	2.01	2.26	1,154	1,023	1,234	78	80	86
Nev.	1.48	1.51	1.64	600	585	651	87	88	80
Wash.	1.91	1.80	1.84	1,682	1,431	1,451	77	55	67
Oreg.	1.73	1.55	1.80	1,865	1,551	1,815	76	55	68
Calif.	2.26	3.11	2.21	5,728	5,426	5,954	76	77	81
U.S.	1.36	1.45	1.38	101,072	108,461	103,858	79	81	67

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.40	1.60	1.60	8	13	11
N.H.	2.02	1.85	2.05	9	13	14
Vt.	2.05	1.95	2.10	50	60	69
Mass.	2.24	2.15	2.45	29	39	47
R.I.	2.23	2.35	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	2.36	2.40	2.50	58	72	78
N.Y.	2.00	2.15	2.15	786	834	800
N.J.	2.17	2.20	2.35	154	180	197
Pa.	1.91	2.05	1.95	566	681	673
Ohio	1.91	1.85	1.80	870	942	916
Ind.	1.85	1.95	1.85	815	946	853
Ill.	2.26	2.35	2.30	1,360	2,075	1,727
Mich.	1.54	1.75	1.65	1,710	1,914	1,678
Wis.	2.11	2.55	2.35	2,361	5,021	4,627
Minn.	2.03	2.40	2.35	2,379	3,991	4,221
Iowa	2.22	2.25	2.35	2,083	3,004	2,510
Mo.	2.58	2.60	2.30	826	871	702
N.Dak.	1.45	1.35	1.35	314	668	775
S.Dak.	1.55	1.65	1.55	627	1,516	1,823
Nebr.	2.00	2.05	2.05	1,980	3,040	3,130
Kans.	2.10	2.15	1.55	1,849	2,118	1,420
Del.	2.20	2.25	2.10	13	16	13
Md.	2.01	2.10	2.10	106	141	143
Va.	2.18	2.20	2.10	192	288	294
W.Va.	1.98	1.90	1.90	110	127	141
N.C.	2.08	2.00	2.05	52	120	121
Ga.	1.73	1.70	1.75	8	15	16
Ky.	2.05	1.80	1.70	486	389	345
Tenn.	2.12	1.90	1.65	300	243	190
Ala.	1.73	1.65	1.30	22	33	18
Miss.	2.06	1.90	1.40	96	15	11
Ark.	2.38	2.40	1.75	216	98	72
La.	1.98	1.80	1.90	42	34	40
Okla.	1.96	1.80	1.60	710	722	674
Tex.	2.52	2.15	2.05	412	426	430
Mont.	1.63	1.55	1.60	1,130	1,018	1,051
Idaho	2.54	2.60	2.85	1,928	1,888	2,152
Wyo.	1.65	1.70	1.60	558	539	517
Colo.	2.15	2.20	2.35	1,362	1,342	1,605
N.Mex.	2.76	2.80	2.85	351	339	373
Ariz.	2.62	2.80	2.90	541	546	536
Utah	2.31	2.30	2.55	938	830	984
Nev.	2.55	2.70	2.80	268	289	314
Wash.	2.29	2.05	2.00	706	621	612
Oreg.	2.60	2.65	2.75	645	575	608
Calif.	4.48	4.60	4.70	4,256	4,283	4,507
U.S.	2.20	2.26	2.20	34,283	42,937	42,840

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	1.13	1.10	0.95	116	134	104
Ill.	1.09	1.20	.90	129	256	163
Mo.	1.06	1.30	.95	1,615	2,041	1,487
Kans.	1.13	1.20	.80	109	192	115
Del.	1.20	1.25	1.25	19	26	25
Md.	1.14	1.30	1.25	47	81	74
Va.	1.06	1.05	1.05	515	539	566
W. Va.	1.08	1.05	1.00	34	37	37
N. C.	1.09	.95	1.05	544	473	491
S. C.	.90	.80	.95	183	187	216
Ga.	.85	.85	.80	154	177	154
Ky.	1.14	1.10	.90	905	987	888
Tenn.	1.07	.95	.60	1,203	913	594
Ala.	.90	.85	.75	104	116	99
Miss.	1.11	1.00	.75	354	298	246
Ark.	1.01	1.10	.65	678	746	432
La.	1.22	1.00	1.00	119	98	108
Okla.	1.07	1.15	.60	92	178	96
U.S.	1.07	1.07	.85	6,926	7,479	5,895

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,254	1,600	1,525	188,724	236,800	179,950
N. C.	1,090	1,330	1,250	299,494	315,210	248,750
Tenn.	780	700	750	5,718	2,800	3,000
TOTAL (Va., N. C. area)	1,144	1,426	1,345	493,936	554,810	431,700
S. C.	619	810	700	18,502	11,340	8,400
Ga.	721	900	750	698,300	595,800	402,000
Fla.	673	870	825	64,016	62,640	51,150
Ala.	730	690	800	319,829	205,620	179,200
Miss.	360	375	325	6,955	3,000	2,275
TOTAL (S. E. area)	714	833	765	1,107,601	878,400	643,025
Ark.	392	460	370	6,060	3,220	2,220
La.	324	325	350	2,572	975	1,050
Okla.	500	520	400	106,496	114,400	50,000
Tex.	482	350	250	317,066	118,300	90,500
N. Mex.	1,024	860	950	8,717	6,030	6,650
TOTAL (S. W. area)	488	422	299	440,911	242,915	150,420
UNITED STATES	708	831	736	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,225,145

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	15.8	18.0	18.0	149	126	126
N.J.	16.9	16.5	18.0	246	330	306
Pa.	15.8	17.0	17.0	435	374	357
Ohio	20.3	19.0	21.0	20,147	21,356	21,021
Ind.	19.8	23.5	22.5	27,718	36,448	33,322
Ill.	22.0	26.0	24.5	74,342	94,562	85,701
Mich.	17.4	20.5	20.0	1,687	2,460	2,320
Wis.	13.5	14.5	15.5	514	638	666
Minn.	15.4	17.5	19.0	9,145	18,848	22,021
Iowa	20.1	21.5	25.0	33,537	32,508	34,525
Mo.	16.8	20.0	20.0	12,438	25,800	34,240
N.Dak.	1/11.0	13.0	13.5	1/123	364	378
S.Dak.	14.0	14.5	15.0	349	870	1,305
Nebr.	17.8	22.0	24.0	546	1,276	2,112
Kans.	12.3	14.5	12.0	2,782	5,814	7,500
Del.	12.8	14.5	15.0	604	884	975
Md.	14.1	16.0	17.0	640	1,232	1,241
Va.	15.6	18.0	17.0	1,554	2,988	2,822
W.Va.	14.1	14.5	15.0	19	14	15
N.C.	12.8	16.5	16.0	3,142	4,950	4,848
S.C.	9.2	12.5	12.0	257	1,038	1,224
Ga.	8.4	10.5	10.0	117	220	290
Fla.	---	18.0	18.0	---	144	180
Ky.	16.2	19.0	11.5	1,502	2,470	1,564
Tenn.	15.9	17.5	18.0	1,603	3,202	3,654
Ala.	14.4	18.0	19.0	623	1,584	1,672
Miss.	15.0	14.0	14.0	2,508	5,950	6,300
Ark.	16.4	20.5	16.0	4,759	12,444	13,920
La.	13.4	17.5	14.0	416	578	504
Okla.	9.2	13.5	10.0	105	1,040	1,100
U.S.	19.4	21.2	20.6	202,068	280,512	286,209

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Idaho	2/1,603	1,695	1,900	2/774	2,543	3,420
Wash.	1,740	1,790	1,800	18,565	27,387	27,000
Oreg.	920	1,260	1,270	16,464	18,774	16,510
Calif.	1,524	1,530	1,600	13,218	14,535	14,400
U.S.	1,289	1,535	1,581	48,789	63,239	61,330

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled (million pounds): 1949 - 39; 1950 - 50; 1951 - 46.5.

2/ Short-time average.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	1951	Average	1951
	1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951
	Pounds		Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	958	1,000	650	67
New York	1,014	1,100	1,000	1,405
Michigan	852	1,120	1,000	4,455
Total N.E.	884	1,113	994	5,960
Nebraska	1,520	1,250	1,700	921
Montana	1,332	1,570	1,600	297
Idaho	1,657	1,800	1,850	2,300
Wyoming	1,346	1,300	1,450	1,151
Washington	1,290	2,000	1,850	73
Total N.W.	1,510	1,581	1,725	4,756
Colorado	661	800	1,100	3,012
New Mexico	303	400	300	584
Arizona	570	370	350	68
Utah	558	110	600	49
Total S. W.	537	712	912	2,716
California:				
Standard Lima	1,406	1,376	1,850	1,202
Baby Lima	1,508	1,677	1,650	1,098
Other	1,124	1,341	1,300	2,264
Total Calif.	1,311	1,495	1,486	4,565
United States	976	1,231	1,237	17,997

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	1951	Average	1951
	1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951
	Short tons		Thousand short tons	
Ohio	10.0	9.8	10.5	248
Mich.	8.8	11.4	11.0	704
Nebr.	12.6	12.4	14.0	704
Mont.	11.6	11.9	13.0	774
Idaho	15.7	18.6	18.0	1,082
Wyo.	11.9	14.1	14.0	395
Colo.	13.6	15.4	16.2	1,892
Utah	14.2	15.5	14.0	520
Calif. 1/	16.9	18.9	19.0	2,242
Other				
States	12.4	13.9	12.9	1,451
U.S.	13.2	15.2	15.2	10,013

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	18.8	17.3	21.0	5,247	4,828	6,153
Fla.	29.9	32.4	31.0	969	1,292	1,271
Total	19.9	19.2	22.2	6,216	6,120	7,424

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,556	1,540	1,456	10,694	10,317	9,171
Conn.	1,366	1,355	1,428	24,416	22,353	24,138
N.Y.	1,348	1,400	1,400	980	420	280
Pa.	1,448	1,610	1,540	50,451	56,186	38,814
Ohio	1,157	1,387	1,379	24,160	26,222	27,165
Ind.	1,210	1,282	1,249	11,929	13,850	13,485
Wis.	1,469	1,477	1,487	32,468	22,889	22,002
Minn.	1,258	1,500	1,500	676	450	450
Mo.	1,052	800	1,150	5,955	4,000	5,980
Kans.	1,020	920	950	246	92	95
Md.	758	800	800	33,702	41,600	39,200
Va.	1,120	1,295	1,334	138,489	176,788	183,995
W.Va.	1,107	1,380	1,300	3,268	4,278	4,160
N.C.	1,118	1,332	1,243	736,834	998,990	942,950
S.C.	1,134	1,330	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900
Ga.	1,033	1,225	1,100	92,991	137,361	125,620
Fla.	957	1,218	1,100	19,990	32,392	29,700
Ky.	1,110	1,320	1,281	397,950	460,370	452,162
Tenn.	1,182	1,301	1,246	128,139	143,214	141,530
Ala.	847	1,050	930	304	630	558
La.	506	660	600	167	264	180
U.S.	1,124	1,307	1,248	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,234,535

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	Production		Indicated 1952
		1951	1941-50			1951	1941-50	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	1,240	1,094	1,300	104,902	135,160	143,000	
North Carolina	11	1,170	1,049	1,180	267,016	339,300	345,740	
Total Old Belt	11	1,189	1,061	1,213	371,918	474,460	488,740	
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,435	1,159	1,280	368,522	510,860	460,800	
North Carolina	13	1,385	1,137	1,250	87,198	127,480	116,250	
South Carolina	13	1,320	1,134	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,353	1,135	1,279	215,250	303,040	289,150	
Georgia	14	1,225	1,033	1,100	92,026	135,975	124,300	
Florida	14	1,200	930	1,100	16,236	27,000	25,300	
Alabama	14	1,050	844	930	289	630	558	
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	1,220	1,015	1,099	108,610	163,605	150,158	
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,304	1,103	1,234	1,064,300	1,451,965	1,388,848	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:								
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,340	1,014	1,275	12,945	13,400	12,750	
Kentucky	22	1,150	1,021	1,100	12,410	9,890	8,800	
Tennessee	22	1,265	1,114	1,250	29,737	24,794	24,000	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,230	1,085	1,206	42,148	34,684	32,800	
Kentucky	23	1,050	1,006	1,075	14,434	9,135	8,062	
Tennessee	23	1,100	1,018	1,100	3,228	2,310	2,200	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,060	1,008	1,080	17,712	11,445	10,262	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,215	1,101	1,195	172,940	59,529	55,812	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:								
3A Light Air-cured								
Ohio	31	1,355	1,088	1,350	15,041	18,970	18,900	
Indiana	31	1,285	1,213	1,250	11,763	13,750	13,375	
Missouri	31	800	1,052	1,150	5,965	4,000	5,980	
Kansas	31	920	1,020	950	246	92	95	
Virginia	31	1,730	1,493	1,725	17,779	24,220	24,150	
West Virginia	31	1,380	1,107	1,300	3,268	4,278	4,160	
North Carolina	31	1,750	1,420	1,600	14,098	21,350	20,160	
Kentucky	31	1,340	1,120	1,300	341,402	418,080	415,400	
Tennessee	31	1,315	1,218	1,250	90,560	111,775	111,250	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,352	1,154	1,310	500,138	616,515	611,470	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	800	758	800	33,702	41,600	39,200	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,295	1,118	1,261	533,840	658,115	650,670	

CROP REPORT
as of

October 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1941-50	Yield per acre		Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	Production	
			1951	1952			1951	Indicated 1952
Pounds								
Thousand pounds								
3B Dark Air-cured								
Indiana	35	1,053	1,000	1,100	166	100	110	
Kentucky	35	1,090	1,230	1,150	16,088	14,145	12,880	
Tennessee	35	1,091	1,275	1,200	4,613	4,335	4,080	
Total One Sucker	35	1,090	1,239	1,161	20,867	18,580	17,070	
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,056	1,140	1,100	13,431	9,120	9,020	
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	937	1,145	1,050	2,064	4,008	4,095	
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,064	1,197	1,126	37,161	31,708	30,185	
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,446	1,610	1,540	49,813	55,706	38,346	
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,273	1,480	1,450	9,118	7,252	8,265	
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,416	1,594	1,523	58,932	62,958	46,611	
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,624	1,700	1,590	162	170	159	
Connecticut	51	1,592	1,640	1,620	13,610	13,284	14,250	
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,592	1,641	1,620	13,773	13,454	14,415	
Massachusetts	52	1,706	1,710	1,560	8,994	8,379	7,332	
Connecticut	52	1,611	1,630	1,640	4,159	2,771	2,952	
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,674	1,689	1,582	13,153	11,150	10,284	
New York	53	1,348	1,400	1,400	980	420	280	
Pennsylvania	53	1,554	1,600	1,560	638	480	468	
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,429	1,500	1,496	1,617	900	748	
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,450	1,510	1,470	14,958	10,419	9,702	
Wisconsin	55	1,486	1,450	1,500	17,510	12,470	12,300	
Minnesota	55	1,258	1,500	1,500	676	450	450	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	1,452	1,500	18,186	12,920	12,750	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,528	1,565	1,545	2/61,956	48,843	47,699	
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,034	1,040	1,120	1,538	1,768	1,680	
Connecticut	61	984	940	1,100	6,646	6,298	6,930	
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	993	960	1,104	8,183	8,066	8,610	
Georgia	62	1,061	1,200	1,100	868	1,386	1,320	
Florida	62	1,102	1,315	1,100	3,521	5,392	4,400	
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,094	1,303	1,100	4,389	6,778	5,720	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,025	1,091	1,102	12,572	14,844	14,330	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,413	1,502	1,459	133,460	126,625	108,840	
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:								
Louisiana Perique	72	506	660	600	167	264	180	
United States	All	1,124	1,307	1,248	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,234,535	

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of October 10, 1952
CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
October 1, 1952

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/				
Area and State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
Production 2/				
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic				
Maine	861	1,391	1,154	715
New Hampshire	857	1,361	1,216	600
Vermont	748	972	1,080	738
Massachusetts	2,554	3,442	3,160	1,540
Rhode Island	211	245	235	135
Connecticut	1,231	1,470	1,656	1,201
New York	14,591	18,700	17,291	11,610
New Jersey	2,460	2,709	3,318	2,050
Pennsylvania	6,684	6,270	7,626	5,460
Total North Atlantic	30,197	36,560	36,736	24,049
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	508	328	316	171
Maryland	1,357	1,285	1,127	1,116
Virginia	9,486	12,580	9,560	10,101
West Virginia	3,769	4,402	3,780	3,770
North Carolina	1,090	1,856	1,269	2,053
Total South Atlantic	16,305	20,451	16,052	17,211
Total Eastern States	46,502	57,011	52,788	41,260
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,517	3,534	4,400	2,809
Indiana	1,403	1,260	1,806	1,148
Illinois	3,194	2,980	3,995	1,890
Michigan	6,962	7,420	9,085	5,616
Wisconsin	936	1,297	1,207	1,204
Minnesota	169	65	342	182
Iowa	134	165	264	217
Missouri	1,205	1,140	1,440	884
Nebraska	74	52	86	81
Kansas	417	205	432	180
Total North Central	18,010	18,118	23,057	14,211
South Central:				
Kentucky	317	372	376	336
Tennessee	392	484	399	551
Arkansas	582	408	510	270
Total South Central	1,292	1,264	1,285	1,157
Total Central States	19,301	19,382	24,342	15,368
Western States:				
Montana	196	108	40	134
Idaho	1,673	1,360	1,610	1,596
Colorado	1,395	882	1,292	1,260
New Mexico	659	165	825	770
Utah	441	282	493	347
Washington	29,458	35,532	19,108	23,725
Oregon	2,766	3,018	2,330	2,800
California	7,989	6,748	7,832	8,715
Total Western States	44,576	48,095	33,530	39,347
Total 35 States	110,380	124,488	110,660	95,975

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Average		Production 1/		Preliminary
	1941-50		1950	1951	1952
Thousand bushels					
N.H.	10		1	9	6
Mass.	54		15	87	53
R.I.	13		4	21	15
Conn.	127		96	148	152
N.Y.	1,247		1,023	1,312	1,311
N.J.	1,524		1,704	1,992	1,363
Pa.	2,051		2,194	2,352	2,280
Ohio	918		808	907	836
Ind.	507		278	72	472
Ill.	1,787		1,344	224	1,610
Mich.	3,861		4,800	605	3,397
Mo.	613		500	304	675
Kans.	77		117	130	132
Del.	261		90	148	99
Md.	499		389	476	415
Va.	1,458		707	1,771	1,909
W.Va.	531		531	581	574
N.C.	1,867		324	1,806	1,648
S.C.	3,226		360	4,980	3,286
Ga.	4,114		810	3,975	2,496
Fla.	65		14	24	18
Ky.	572		116	72	497
Tenn.	707		63	80	450
Ala.	1,036		220	256	585
Miss.	702		183	255	432
Ark.	2,027		1,650	1,044	1,539
La.	201		54	63	66
Okla.	438		302	413	247
Tex.	1,327		472	696	346
Idaho	284		41	350	402
Colo.	1,881		1,219	316	2,053
N.Mex.	167		32	270	336
Utah	646		112	800	648
Wash.	2,036		135	810	1,624
Oreg.	576		250	400	647
Calif., all	30,698		29,669	35,878	30,003
Clingstone 2/	19,506		19,668	24,544	19,085
Freestone	11,193		10,001	11,334	10,918
U.S.	3/68,186		50,627	63,627	62,622

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/				Indicated
	Average	1950	1951		
	1941-50				1952

Thousand bushels

Mass.	42	49	45	35
Conn.	50	60	53	49
N.Y.	679	520	486	389
Pa.	277	210	200	200
Ohio	243	157	200	175
Ind.	136	81	100	78
Ill.	308	161	204	158
Mich.	721	736	966	1,078
Mo.	194	135	132	129
Kans.	84	74	78	55
Va.	210	42	102	132
W.Va.	72	42	59	70
N.C.	202	73	154	172
S.C.	92	34	64	36
Ga.	314	158	241	221
Fla.	145	78	75	110
Ky.	128	35	56	92
Tenn.	168	43	58	133
Ala.	241	97	99	99
Miss.	275	136	126	162
Ark.	153	107	94	56
La.	168	105	70	110
Okla.	150	117	104	40
Tex.	335	227	261	106
Idaho	57	36	58	72
Colo.	187	160	193	228
Utah	156	35	198	276
Wash., all	7,046	5,703	5,554	4,833
Bartlett	5,231	3,950	3,970	3,465
Other	1,815	1,753	1,584	1,368
Oreg., all	4,929	5,713	4,997	5,584
Bartlett	1,971	1,896	2,147	2,230
Other	2,958	3,817	2,850	3,354
Calif., all	12,468	14,168	15,001	16,001
Bartlett	11,009	12,668	13,001	14,334
Other	1,458	1,500	2,000	1,667
U.S.	2/30,306	29,312	30,028	30,879

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	T o n s			
N.Y.	55,540	95,800	60,700	54,600
N.J.	1,820	1,700	1,300	1,200
Pa.	16,940	30,900	17,400	15,800
Ohio	13,500	19,100	15,600	14,000
Ind.	1,880	1,200	800	900
Ill.	2,880	2,600	2,000	1,900
Mich.	33,250	43,000	10,000	35,900
Iowa	2,660	2,500	2,200	2,000
Mo.	4,490	4,700	4,400	3,900
Kans.	1,860	1,400	1,300	900
Va.	1,495	1,100	1,100	1,100
W.Va.	1,140	1,000	900	900
N.C.	4,070	3,000	3,200	2,700
S.C.	1,190	1,400	1,500	1,200
Ga.	1,980	2,000	1,900	1,900
Ark.	9,480	10,800	10,800	8,800
Ariz.	1,070	1,300	2,500	2,800
Wash.	18,590	23,000	22,700	28,400
Oreg.	1,460	1,400	1,500	1,100
Calif., all	2,627,100	2,440,000	3,224,000	2,912,000
Wine varieties	565,100	512,000	651,000	578,000
Table varieties	542,100	596,000	768,000	688,000
Raisin varieties	1,519,900	1,332,000	1,805,000	1,646,000
Raisins <u>2/</u>	256,000	156,000	241,000	---
Not dried	495,900	708,000	841,000	---
U.S.	<u>3/</u> 2,807,710	2,687,900	3,385,800	3,092,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Condition Oct. 1 1/			Production 1/			Indic, 1952
	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	
ORANGES:							
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
California, all	77	74	77	47,640	45,210	38,500	---
Navels and Misc. 2/	75	70	74	17,779	14,610	12,700	14,200
Valencias	78	76	78	29,861	30,600	25,800	3/
Florida, all	71	75	73	49,940	67,300	78,600	81,000
Early and Midseason 4/	72	77	74	27,110	36,800	43,800	46,000
Valencias	70	73	72	22,830	30,500	34,800	35,000
Texas, all	69	4	36	3,621	2,700	300	1,200
Early and Midseason 2/	5/65	4	35	2,280	1,800	200	780
Valencias	5/63	3	37	1,341	900	100	420
Arizona, all	74	66	65	992	1,400	730	1,050
Navels and Misc. 2/	5/72	66	66	510	650	350	550
Valencias	5/75	65	64	483	750	380	500
Louisiana, all 2/	70	19	23	314	300	50	57
5 States 6/	74	72	74	102,507	116,910	118,180	---
Total Early and Midseason 7/	---	---	---	47,992	54,160	57,100	61,587
Total Valencias	---	---	---	54,515	62,750	61,080	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	63	67	67	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,700
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 6/	---	---	---	106,607	121,710	122,680	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	62	71	63	28,140	33,200	36,000	33,000
Seedless	64	72	66	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,500
Other	60	69	60	15,650	17,400	18,300	16,500
Texas, all	59	3	22	16,772	7,500	200	450
Arizona, all	73	67	69	3,344	3,150	2,140	3,000
California, all	77	82	79	2,966	2,730	2,030	---
Desert Valleys	5/78	89	81	1,175	1,160	630	760
Other	5/76	77	78	1,792	1,570	1,400	3/
4 States 6/	62	45	49	51,222	46,580	40,370	---
LEMONS:							
California 6/	75	75	77	12,614	13,450	12,600	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 6/	64	81	56	204	280	260	300

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1950 and 1951 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1950-California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 303; Valencias, 296; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 13; Florida tangerines, 200; 1951-California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 300; Valencias, 300; Florida grapefruit, seedless, 500; Other, 2,500; tangerines, 400.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1952 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950-1,100; 1951-1,700; 1952-2,000. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Preliminary 1952
		Tons		
		Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:				
California	203,700	213,000	172,000	155,000
Washington	20,020	1,600	4,800	14,000
Utah	5,020	400	6,400	5,000
3 States	228,740	215,000	183,200	174,000
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,060	7,100	4,800	7,800
California	79,000	77,000	97,000	56,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	21,580	10,000	22,000	23,800
Washington, all	22,910	13,600	13,600	16,500
Eastern Washington	16,890	12,600	10,600	13,200
Western Washington	6,020	1,000	3,000	3,300
Oregon, all	71,070	22,300	59,800	46,600
Eastern Oregon	15,410	3,100	5,800	11,600
Western Oregon	55,660	19,200	54,000	35,000
		Dry Basis 2/		
California	183,700	149,000	177,000	135,000
UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/				
	Tons - Dry Basis 2/			
DRIED 3/:				
Washington	220	---	---	---
Oregon	5,540	800	4,400	2,500
California	181,800	148,800	175,800	134,800
3 States	187,560	149,600	180,200	137,300
SOLD FRESH 3/:		Fresh Basis		
Idaho	19,455	8,850	19,300	20,900
Washington	11,794	9,470	8,660	10,570
Oregon	16,915	4,650	10,300	14,900
3 States	48,164	22,970	38,260	46,370
CANNED 3/:				
Idaho	600	400	1,900	1,850
Washington	6,661	3,030	3,200	3,560
Oregon	20,540	11,000	28,500	19,300
3 States	27,801	14,430	33,600	24,710
FROZEN 3/:				
Washington	609	170	240	330
Oregon	4,210	2,500	3,650	700
3 States	4,819	2,670	2,890	1,030
OTHER PROCESSED 3/:				
Washington	277	---	20	40
Oregon	880	---	50	---
2 States	1,157	---	70	40
FARM-HOUSEHOLD USE:				
Idaho	815	750	800	750
Washington	1,804	930	1,480	1,500
Oregon	2,530	1,700	2,500	2,300
California	4/ 200	4/ 200	4/ 200	4/ 200
4 States	5,649	3,880	5,280	5,050

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,164	2,190	2,200	250	245	270
S.C.	2,277	3,680	2,824	375	650	400
Ga.	25,008	42,300	33,046	4,435	9,200	7,254
Fla.	2,355	3,440	2,407	1,790	1,840	1,605
Ala.	9,933	21,300	10,900	2,270	4,700	3,100
Miss.	3,574	7,000	3,960	3,365	6,600	3,240
Ark.	721	800	650	3,229	4,550	2,050
La.	2,593	3,450	3,500	8,212	12,250	11,900
Okla.	1,384	1,500	700	18,276	23,500	4,250
Tex.	3,997	1,000	4,000	26,418	4,700	29,000
U.S.	2/54,026	86,660	64,187	2/69,180	68,235	63,069

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,414	2,435	2,470
S.C.	2,652	4,330	3,224
Ga.	29,443	51,500	40,300
Fla.	4,145	5,280	4,012
Ala.	12,203	26,000	14,000
Miss.	6,939	13,600	7,200
Ark.	3,950	5,350	2,700
La.	10,805	15,700	15,400
Okla.	19,660	25,000	4,950
Tex.	30,415	5,700	33,000
U.S.	2/123,206	154,895	127,256

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition	October 1	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1941-50								

	Percent	Tons
FIGS:		
California		
Dried)	80	86
Not dried)	--	--
		2/32,390 2/30,000 ---
		15,700 14,000 ---
OLIVES:		
California	52	72
		65
		46,400 3/64,000 ---
ALMONDS:		
California	--	--
		31,140 42,700 35,300
WALNUTS:		
California	--	--
Oregon	--	--
2 States	--	--
		63,030 68,300 72,000
		6,740 9,100 8,100
		69,770 77,400 80,100
FILBERTS:		
Oregon	--	--
Washington	--	--
2 States	--	--
		6,080 6,100 10,300
		941 820 1,250
		7,021 6,920 11,550

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Revised.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952

	Barrels
Massachusetts	497,600
New Jersey	76,700
Wisconsin	147,100
Washington	35,380
Oregon	12,380
5 States	769,660

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average	Average
STATE	1941-50	1941-50
	1951	1951
	1952	1952
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels
Maine	348	445
N.Y., L.I.	271	300
N.Y., Up St.	173	250
Pa.	168	235
3 Eastern	251.6	328.3
Mich.	126	180
Wis.	122	185
Minn.	121	170
N. Dak.	142	190
S. Dak.	94	150
5 Central	126.2	180.2
Nebr.	176	200
Mont.	158	215
Idaho	247	280
Wyo.	180	185
Colo.	246	255
Utah	196	205
Nev.	214	260
Wash.	294	400
Oreg.	260	330
Calif. 1/	325	400
10 Western	241.6	290.1
TOTAL 18	201.2	267.6
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:		
N.H.	198	250
Vt.	163	180
Mass.	187	230
R. I.	223	265
Conn.	217	285
W. Va.	102	105
Ohio	156	230
Ind.	151	240
Ill.	91	110
Iowa	109	130
N. Mex.	101	120
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	147.5	198.4
29 LATE STATES	194.9	260.6
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:		
N. J.	209	267
Del.	103	200
Md.	120	150
Va.	139	186
Ky.	90	98
Mo.	111	112
Kans.	98	80
Ariz.	262	365
TOTAL 8	145.0	181.7
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	189.3	252.2

POTATOS 1/ (CONT'D)						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
STATE	1941-50	1952	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. C.	126	141	120	9,572	6,909	5,880
S. C.	107	149	145	2,295	1,937	2,030
Ga.	70	69	75	1,217	483	450
Fla.	155	253	251	4,398	6,321	7,706
Tenn.	86	81	80	3,005	1,539	1,440
Ala.	96	136	142	4,047	4,216	4,118
Miss.	69	53	59	1,531	522	472
Ark.	83	79	68	2,820	1,106	816
La.	60	62	66	2,035	744	693
Okla.	71	81	80	1,359	526	520
Texas	97	116	120	4,402	2,204	2,040
Calif. 1/	368	445	420	23,610	21,805	25,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	141.4	191.0	197.0	60,291	48,312	51,365
TOTAL U. S.	180.4	240.7	243.7	414,525	325,708	345,561

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes 1,093,000 bushels of commercial early potatoes not marketed.

SWEETPOTATOS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1952	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. J.	142	165	165	2,256	2,310	2,310
Ind.	117	135	100	152	81	60
Ill.	92	110	85	240	132	94
Iowa	100	110	110	154	110	110
Mo.	100	110	90	598	275	180
Kans.	112	85	75	215	85	105
Del.	126	150	135	150	105	108
Md.	149	160	140	1,212	800	700
Va.	116	130	120	2,763	2,210	2,040
N. C.	106	94	105	6,850	3,760	4,410
S. C.	96	85	80	5,115	2,380	2,080
Ga.	77	65	70	5,781	1,625	1,960
Fla.	67	68	65	950	510	488
Ky.	86	84	70	1,141	462	336
Tenn.	98	90	85	2,944	990	1,105
Ala.	82	65	65	4,832	1,365	1,300
Miss.	91	60	65	4,836	1,320	1,560
Ark.	82	74	60	1,483	518	420
La.	92	100	105	9,453	6,400	8,400
Okla.	70	75	45	542	225	158
Tex.	85	65	60	4,855	1,365	1,740
Calif.	107	125	115	1,182	1,250	1,150
U. S.	93.0	91.8	91.2	57,703	28,278	30,814

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1952

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow	2/			
and	Oct. 1 av.	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,
Division:	1941-50	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	16.5	19.0	17.5	5.5	5.0	6.1
N.H.	16.7	19.2	17.8	4.9	4.5	4.9
Vt.	15.4	17.2	16.8	4.4	4.3	4.2
Mass.	18.6	20.0	20.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Conn.	18.3	20.2	20.3	5.7	5.9	6.2
N.Y.	18.4	20.0	20.2	5.8	5.7	5.8
N.J.	20.7	22.1	21.6	7.0	7.2	7.0
Pa.	17.9	19.2	19.1	6.4	6.5	6.5
N.Atl.	18.18	19.74	19.56	5.8	5.8	5.8
Ohio	16.6	18.6	19.3	4.9	5.0	5.5
Ind.	15.6	17.2	17.6	4.4	4.9	4.6
Ill.	15.4	17.0	17.9	4.5	4.5	4.7
Mich.	17.7	20.7	21.1	4.7	5.2	5.3
Wis.	15.5	17.3	17.7	3.8	3.4	3.6
E.N.Cent.	16.05	18.03	18.54	4.3	4.3	4.5
Minn.	12.8	14.0	14.3	3.2	2.7	2.8
Iowa	14.4	16.4	16.8	5.0	4.2	4.5
Mo.	12.8	14.0	13.8	4.0	3.6	3.6
N.Dak.	11.8	13.6	12.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
S.Dak.	10.7	13.0	12.8	3.2	2.7	3.3
Nebr.	12.9	13.5	14.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
Kans.	12.6	13.2	13.8	3.5	3.8	4.2
W.N.Cent.	12.77	14.08	14.30	3.7	3.4	3.6
Md.	16.7	17.5	19.0	6.0	6.4	6.7
Va.	14.4	14.9	15.5	3.8	3.8	4.0
W.Va.	13.4	12.9	13.3	2.7	2.5	2.5
N.C.	13.4	14.0	14.1	3.6	4.2	4.1
S.C.	11.3	12.2	11.8	3.9	3.4	3.9
Ga.	9.2	9.9	10.9	3.4	3.4	4.0
S.Atl.	13.05	13.40	14.15	3.8	3.9	4.1
Ky.	13.2	14.0	13.5	2.7	3.2	3.7
Tenn.	11.7	12.3	12.0	2.9	3.4	3.7
Ala.	9.0	9.0	8.4	2.9	3.8	3.5
Miss.	7.4	7.0	7.3	1.7	1.9	2.7
Ark.	9.1	9.2	8.7	2.3	2.3	2.7
Okla.	9.9	10.9	9.8	2.7	3.0	3.6
Tex.	8.4	8.4	8.7	3.3	4.4	4.6
S.Cent.	9.88	10.67	10.07	2.7	3.2	3.6
Mont.	15.1	16.0	15.2	2.7	3.1	2.6
Idaho	18.1	20.3	19.3	3.6	4.2	3.4
Wyo.	15.5	18.5	18.3	2.9	2.8	3.1
Colo.	14.3	14.7	16.8	5.1	4.5	4.9
Utah	17.7	20.8	20.1	5.0	4.4	4.3
Wash.	18.5	20.2	20.0	4.8	4.9	4.5
Oreg.	16.6	17.7	17.7	4.8	4.7	4.2
Calif.	18.6	20.0	20.8	5.2	5.0	4.5
West.	17.05	18.65	18.91	4.6	4.6	4.3
U.S.	14.14	15.58	15.68	4.06	4.10	4.23

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :	Eggs per	Total eggs produced						
and	hand during September:	100 layers	During September:	Jan.-Sept. incl.					
Division:	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952	1951 : 1952
	Thousands	Number	Millions						
Me.	3,256	3,526	1,596	1,602	52	56	452	486	
N.H.	2,284	2,262	1,578	1,536	36	35	307	318	
Vt.	771	834	1,476	1,527	11	13	118	128	
Mass.	5,130	4,514	1,638	1,611	84	73	734	671	
R.I.	580	528	1,575	1,626	9	9	79	79	
Conn.	3,510	3,331	1,626	1,614	57	54	454	465	
N.Y.	11,176	12,206	1,374	1,413	154	172	1,601	1,743	
N.J.	13,392	13,887	1,458	1,518	195	211	1,752	1,845	
Pa.	18,373	19,498	1,355	1,350	245	263	2,514	2,731	
N.Atl.	58,472	60,586	1,442	1,462	843	836	8,011	8,466	
Ohio	13,276	13,726	1,290	1,308	171	180	2,039	2,101	
Ind.	13,203	13,646	1,251	1,284	165	175	1,971	2,083	
Ill.	15,699	16,104	1,188	1,254	187	202	2,313	2,415	
Mich.	7,849	7,627	1,284	1,284	101	98	1,235	1,214	
Wis.	10,951	10,864	1,262	1,317	139	143	1,713	1,683	
E.N.Cent.	60,978	61,967	1,251	1,288	763	798	9,271	9,496	
Minn.	19,490	18,474	1,311	1,278	256	236	2,929	2,961	
Iowa	21,700	21,442	1,368	1,368	297	293	3,646	3,747	
Mo.	12,953	12,762	1,146	1,176	148	150	2,168	2,059	
N.Dak.	2,986	3,178	1,179	1,227	35	39	434	486	
S.Dak.	6,018	6,083	1,236	1,230	74	75	969	1,020	
Nebr.	8,919	8,356	1,188	1,206	106	104	1,394	1,399	
Kans.	9,832	9,795	1,128	1,182	111	116	1,533	1,526	
W.N.Cent.	81,828	80,390	1,254	1,260	1,027	1,013	13,073	13,198	
Del.	750	786	1,128	1,155	8	9	106	111	
Md.	2,894	2,908	1,146	1,176	33	34	418	411	
Va.	6,246	6,170	1,173	1,197	73	74	894	889	
W.Va.	2,845	2,524	1,209	1,218	34	31	416	384	
N.C.	7,855	7,810	1,113	1,116	87	87	970	1,071	
S.C.	3,212	3,342	1,053	999	34	33	383	378	
Ga.	5,296	5,555	1,014	1,077	54	60	645	671	
Fla.	2,170	2,199	1,068	1,122	23	25	282	296	
S.Atl.	31,268	31,294	1,107	1,128	346	353	4,114	4,211	
Ky.	6,636	7,296	1,134	1,134	75	83	945	975	
Tenn.	6,524	6,810	1,020	1,062	67	72	818	821	
Ala.	4,930	5,121	978	1,014	48	52	593	602	
Miss.	4,602	4,853	906	900	42	44	519	525	
Ark.	5,056	4,796	981	1,020	50	49	617	588	
La.	2,984	2,832	924	921	28	26	311	322	
Okla.	6,620	6,275	972	1,011	64	63	921	907	
Tex.	15,385	17,751	984	1,056	151	187	2,126	2,352	
S.Cent.	52,737	55,737	996	1,033	525	576	6,850	7,092	
Mont.	1,290	1,314	1,185	1,266	15	17	182	196	
Idaho	1,352	1,413	1,296	1,350	18	19	205	207	
Wyo.	590	560	1,314	1,251	8	7	87	81	
Colo.	2,288	2,284	1,143	1,200	26	27	309	331	
N.Mex.	725	600	1,104	1,185	8	7	98	93	
Ariz.	497	450	1,050	1,158	5	5	66	63	
Utah	2,135	2,150	1,362	1,434	29	31	344	341	
Nev.	152	148	1,245	1,320	2	2	21	21	
Wash.	3,226	3,688	1,521	1,539	49	57	518	582	
Oreg.	2,370	2,492	1,458	1,494	35	37	390	425	
Calif.	16,565	17,637	1,470	1,548	244	273	2,439	2,695	
West.	31,190	32,736	1,408	1,472	439	482	4,659	5,035	
U.S.	316,543	322,710	1,246	1,273	3,943	4,108	45,978	47,498	

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: East : North : Central	: West : North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
PULLETS OF LAYING AGE							
1941-50 (Av.)	21,406	28,605	32,084	12,274	24,134	12,539	131,042
1951	31,341	32,192	36,569	13,334	21,757	14,455	149,648
1952	31,942	33,912	36,667	13,677	23,351	15,771	155,320
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE							
1941-50 (Av.)	27,755	42,737	71,445	16,813	33,285	14,807	206,843
1951	28,031	34,553	57,924	14,415	24,486	12,654	172,063
1952	20,488	28,207	49,570	12,254	19,385	10,004	139,908
OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS							
1941-50 (Av.)	13,494	19,368	29,760	13,037	16,063	7,390	101,137
1951	12,920	13,761	21,111	9,944	13,784	5,182	76,722
1952	11,261	11,371	16,644	8,761	10,275	3,616	63,928
ALL YOUNG CHICKENS							
1941-50 (Av.)	62,655	90,730	133,290	42,124	75,488	34,736	439,022
1951	72,292	80,526	115,604	37,693	60,027	32,291	398,433
1952	63,691	73,490	104,881	34,692	53,011	29,391	359,156
HENS ONE YEAR OLD OR OLDER							
1941-50 (Av.)	26,900	35,259	56,623	19,540	41,693	18,722	198,737
1951	30,744	33,027	50,611	19,236	34,160	18,404	186,382
1952	32,405	32,563	48,388	19,113	35,497	18,701	186,687

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE - ML-B - 10/10/52
Permit No. 1001
